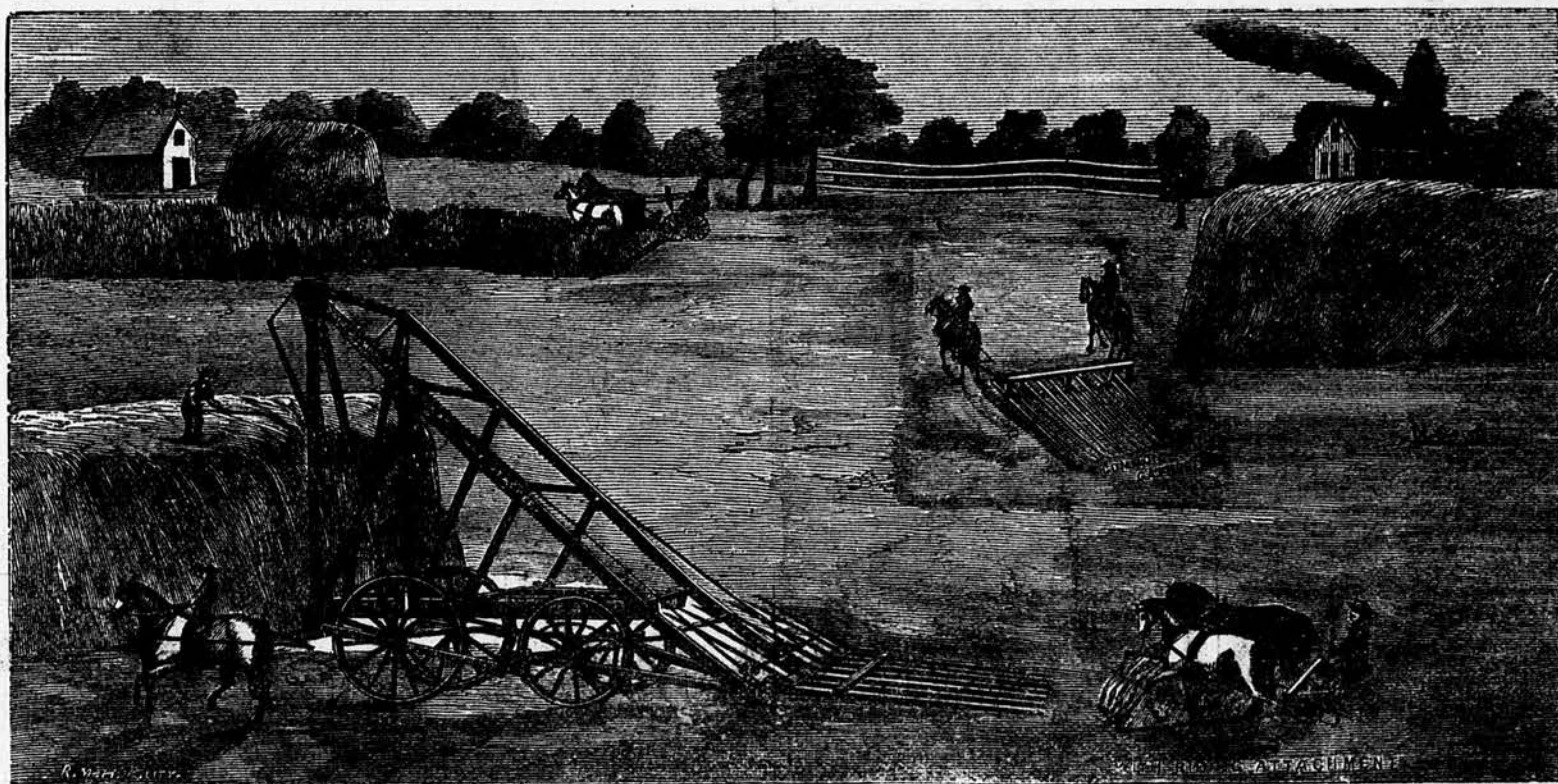




ESTABLISHED, 1863.  
VOL. XXI, No. 16.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 18, 1883.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.  
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.



**DAIN IMPROVED AUTOMATIC HAY-STACKER and ELEVATOR and GATHERER.**  
Manufactured by TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Missouri.

#### A Large Implement Factory.

Our illustration this week is one that cannot fail to be interesting to all of our readers. It is Dain's Automatic Hay-Stacker and Gatherers. We do not think of anything that would be more acceptable on a farm now-a-days than this or a similar machine. The writer of this spent many a drop of sweat and strained his muscles many a hot day in the golden past pitching and stacking hay with a heavy fork. We remember well when we followed the mowers and spread the swaths, then in half a day turned over the drying grass with "shaking forks," and turned it again, then threw it into winnows, raking in between with hand rakes, then, with two pitchers, two rakers and one builder, we got the hay on a wagon ready for the stack. It was forked over on the side of the stack, and it was necessary to "top out" away from the side on which the wagon stood, so that the stack would "settle straight." An expert stacker spent a good part of his time in sorting the hay so as to throw long and straight bunches on the outside to shed water.

Nearly all of that is now done away. This machine—the gatherer—takes up the hay just as it drops from the mower, and puts it on the middle of the stack. One stacker and two gatherers, we are told, will handle twenty-five acres of hay in one day, at a cost of 25 cents per ton, which is a great saving of time and labor. The manufacturers, Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, say:

"We warrant the Dain improved automatic Elevator and Stocker and Gatherers, manufactured by us, to be well built, of good material, and when properly operated, one Elevator and Stocker and Gatherer is capable of gathering and pitching on stack or wagon from the swath, in good shape for the builder, from ten to fifteen acres of average hay per day, and one Elevator and Stocker and

two gatherers from twenty to thirty acres per day."

They expect to put up at least five hundred of these machines before haying time. They have extensive shops at Armourdale, Kansas, where these and a great many other farm implements are made. Their buildings are made with special reference to their business of making agricultural machinery, and four acres of land adjoining is reserved for additions which are expected to be necessary as the business advances. The main shop is 40x100 feet, with dry house 30x30, and engine room and forging shop, 25x35. The storage room for finished machinery is 65x125. It all rests on solid masonry and is three stories high.

The timber used is the best that can be obtained west of the Mississippi, chiefly white oak and pitch pine. This is secured on special contract, and it is all thoroughly seasoned before it is used. Their machinery is all new and of the most improved patterns. They are building up an immense trade, and it affords us pleasure to say that their energy, and their uniform fair and manly dealing are meeting with a constantly increasing public patronage and confidence.

#### Kansas Climate.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In the FARMER of March 28th, I read a letter signed Dan Horne, giving his experience of the climate in the early days of Kansas; so I thought I would give you mine.

I came to Kansas in 1857, and the year before a fine crop of corn had been raised; '57 was dry, but no dryer than the last 3 years; '58 was the wettest year I ever saw in the state. That year we raised 40 bushels of corn to the acre on sod broken and planted the first week in June. Owing to the large immigration and the small area in cultivation corn had been selling at \$1.00 and over

a bushel, but that fall it dropped to 25 cents and dull sale. The crops in '59 were such that corn sold for 10 cents a bushel; '60 was the year of the great drouth and hot winds, but it was no worse, if as bad, as '74. From '61 to '66 inclusive, we had good or fair crops. In the fall of '66 came the first noted invasion of grasshoppers. They darkened the air and covered the ground; they filled the soil with their eggs, and when they hatched in the spring of '67, the people who did not yet know their habits became panic stricken, and grain and hay went up to famine prices; but early in June the hoppers took unto themselves wings, and rising in clouds, hid themselves back to the land of their fathers. Crops were planted and were fair. The locality of which I am speaking is the southern part of Douglas county. I went across the plains in '62 over the old Santa Fe trail, and I noticed that as long as we were in the limestone country, the upland was generally rich, and the timber in the creek bottoms would have been considered good even in Illinois; but as soon as we reached the level sandstone country, west of Council Grove, everything changed. The prairie grass was much shorter and the buffalo grass showed itself in patches. The creeks were farther apart, and the timber on their banks was reduced to a mere fringe, and that mostly stunted cottonwood. I again went out on the plains in '65, and I saw no change. I believe that the change in climate at about the 98th or 99th meridian is permanent, and the puny hand of man can never change it. It is here that we enter on the threshold of that vast desiccated area extending east and west from central Kansas to California, and north and south from central Montana to northern Mexico. As a stock range it is superior; but to advise the uninformed immigrant to go out there and engage in farming is little short of a crime. The reason why prairie sod is easier broken

now than formerly is owing to the tramping and pasturing of cattle. This has been demonstrated where small tracts of enclosed prairie from which cattle had been excluded were found as tough as ever, while a few rods away upon outside range the prairie could be broken almost as easily as a clover sod. I have written more than I intended, but I could not express myself in fewer words.  
MARTIN H. STEVENIN.  
Red Clover, Johnson Co., Kas.

#### From Gove County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Since my last letter cold winter has passed away and we can arrive at more correct views or estimates of the condition of stock on the range, which to the extent of my knowledge is very satisfactory, except in one or two instances. The cold snap of Jan. 18 and 31st told perceptibly on stock without shelter and had but little or no extra feed. It is my opinion the old-time custom of shelter in the east and plenty of extra feed will be found more profitable than the present way of stock farming as practiced here. Quality first, and quantity afterwards, is my motto. There will be hardly the usual interest in farming this year. I think in our county, though, most all will grow all the crops for fodder to meet their own demand; and I think sorghum will be our best fodder plant to grow, as it is most sure to grow here. It does well and can be utilized in various ways. Gardens are plowed mostly and all seem ready to try again to raise something.

A good way to start seeds early and vigorously is to use good manure in the hill; cover with the soil; then set a common bowl where you wish the hill to be and bring the soil around it; press down and level with the top; remove the bowl and plant in the bottom of the hole thus made and lay a pane of glass over it for a few days. Try it and see how soon the plants will come up.  
Collyer, April 8.  
B. W.



## The Stock Interest.

### How to Handle Jersey Cattle.

While cows giving exceptionally large quantities of milk will sometimes make large butter tests, as a rule the two things do not go together; they are inconsistent with each other. Breeding for quantity of milk is sure to depreciate the quality and reduce the butter yield. It is the opinion of many of the most skillful breeders of Jerseys, and those of longest experience, that by judicious selection of individuals from particular families, it would be far easier to carry the milk yield of a family of Jerseys from an annual average yield of six quarts of milk per day up to twelve quarts per day, than it would be to carry an annual daily average yield of butter from twelve ounces up to eighteen ounces per day. That is to say, it would take a less number of generations from the cows with which the breeder started, to double the flow of milk of a family than to increase their butter yield by one-half. In other words, it is a problem of far more difficulty to increase the butter yield of cows than to increase their milk yield.

Every careful observer knows that the number of quarts a cow is giving will fall off very considerably without materially reducing the pounds of butter she will make. It has taken centuries to produce the richness of milk of the Jersey cows. It has been done, and is being done against the ordinary workings of the laws of nature. It is against natural laws that the milk should be so rich as to kill her calf, and the struggle of nature is to reduce the richness by increasing the quantity; therefore the breeder must never attempt to increase his butter yield by coupling an animal from a family yielding a large quantity of milk of poor quality with those giving rich milk in less quantity. The result, as a rule, must, in the nature of things, be the opposite of that which the breeder seeks. The only way to maintain, to say nothing of increasing, the butter product of any family that is making exceptionally large yields of butter, is to couple those animals that spring from the very best specimens in the same family, when not already inbred too far, and of the very best proved out-cross, when out-crossing is desirable.

The thing to be done with the Jerseys giving large quantities of milk of inferior quality, is to abandon them to milkmen, whose only object is quantity of milk, not quality. They have a keen nose for large milkers among Jerseys, as every one knows who owns Jerseys, or who buys Jersey milk in any city or large town. Breed from the winning butter families under all circumstances. Never fight against accomplished facts. He who fails to avail himself of all which his neighbors have accomplished in breeding, by neglecting to use the blood that has been thoroughly developed, on the ground that he "probably now has as good," will disastrously fail in his undertakings. It is simply blind egotism that must inevitably meet its fate.—*Thoroughbred Stock Journal*.

In dipping sheep for scab, it is absolutely necessary to break up scabby crusts with something rough; a corn cob is the best thing, so as to cause the dip to reach the burrows of the scab mites in the dermis or under skin, which is below the epidermis, and in which the insect lives and deposits its eggs. Moreover, it is useless to use a dip of a lower temperature than 102 degrees, and that is quite painful during a two or three minutes exposure. But it must be done to destroy the scab insects and their eggs.

### Fast Shearing.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I see in the last issue, March 28, an advertisement of Mr. C. H. Gibbs' public shearing at WaKeeney, on May 1; special mention is made for fast shearing, or for speed in shearing. Surely Mr. Gibbs must be a new beginner in the business, or he never would encourage such a practice. I think it is time I put in a word against such a practice, being a shearer now over thirty-two years, and in all my career, never heard of such a thing. Best work done in a specific time would be more appropriate. I well know that where a shearer does his work fast he cannot help but cut the sheep and leave some of the most valuable wool on the sheep; sometimes leaves as much wool on one sheep, as, if taken off, would pay for the shearing of three sheep. Am sorry I cannot be at the shearing. J. W. BAMBER. Ellsworth, Kansas.

This recipe for the cure of caked bag in milch cows is given by the *Mirror and Farmer*: "Tincture of arnica, four ounces; tincture of aconite, one ounce; oil glycerine, one ounce. Mix and bathe the bag two or three times daily; rub it in well with your hand; give internally a teaspoonful of the mixture three times a day. Do not feed any grain to the cow."

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

## In the Dairy.

### Cross-bred Dairy Cows.

In a well considered article by a writer in a late issue of the *New York Times*, we find the following:

A great deal of prominence has been given of late to the subject of a proposed new breed of dairy cows. The new (?) idea seems to have originated, not with a dairyman or breeder, but with a poultry fancier, and the absurdity of making a novelty of what has been in existence for thirty years past exemplifies fully the aptness of the proverb about a cobbler sticking to his last, and also the truth of the fact that few people seem to know what is going on about them. The proposed new breed is a cross of the Ayrshire with the Jersey. To persons who are expert in fine dairying this cross has long been known, and has, moreover, been extensively used; but the trouble in the way is one sufficiently well known to breeders. It is the impossibility of fixing the united characteristics of two combined breeds in the cross-bred produce. A new breed is not made by a wave of the hand, or by the expression of an enthusiast. It is the work of years, of a life-time, and of an expert breeder. The utmost patience and long and careful study are required even for a beginning, and to reach a starting point. The careless, unthinking man will say off-hand: "Here's your Ayrshire cow, a copious milker, sturdy, hardy and easy feeder, and here's your Jersey bull, descended from the richest butter cow ever known, and having an escutcheon of the most perfect form, and all the most popular and fashionable points. Let us mingle these two bloods. The result will be that we shall certainly have cross-bred animals partaking of the good qualities of both of the parents. And then we will interbreed these, and fix these qualities upon the race. In time we shall possess a cow that is a copious milker and a rich butter maker: we shall put the butter of the Jersey into the milk of the Ayrshire, and the tenderness of the one will be overpowered by the robustness of the other." He will figure this out; he will

reach it as Bobadil killed off his enemies and gained victories, by computation. But unfortunately figures and actual results have never yet matched or helped each other out in matters of breeding. It is safer to calculate and figure the other way and hope one may be mistaken.

Now, so far as crossing Ayrshires with Jerseys, the results, so far as the first cross goes, are all that the most sanguine person can look for or expect. He will, indeed, put the butter of the Jersey in the milk of the Ayrshire sometimes, and sometimes will put the milk of the Ayrshires into the butter of the Jersey. These may seem to mean the same thing, but they do not. There is a great difference when one meets it in the dairy. The cross may produce a cow with all the points of the Ayrshire in form and color and general make-up, refined and modeled by the Jersey, with the finer head and neck and yellow ears, soft yellow skin, fine horn, large, bright, soft eyes, and fine bone of the latter, or he may have all the general points of the Jersey altered by the coarse head and hair, the coarser bone, more robust body, and heavy horn of the Ayrshire. And what is more, this latter result will happen almost every time when the top cross is the Ayrshire. The cow of the former kind cannot be surpassed for use in a butter dairy, and its butter will be superior in flavor and texture to that of the pure Jersey, except to those persons, perhaps, who are prejudiced by fashion in favor of the latter. Some years' experience and an acquaintance with a large herd in which pure Jersey bulls have been crossed upon pure Ayrshire cows for thirty years past, and from which the cross-bred animals have been scattered over the country at large, are the grounds for the previous statements.

The first and most successful breeder of this class of cows is Mr. Thomas Fitch, of New London, Connecticut. He has been engaged in crossing breeds for the dairy for his whole mature life-time, and his experience is that this first cross is the most valuable cow for the butter dairy in existence. But he has not found it profitable to go beyond this and so found a new breed, and the long experience of this shrewd and skillful breeder should not be readily set aside upon the mere figuring of any person who has no practical experience, and merely supposes that from certain known conditions or values equally certain results will surely follow. It is unfortunate for us that they do not, as it would then be very easy to produce such rich butter cows for dairy purposes that in time every dairyman might have his private golden calf to worship, or his cow which would drop the ready-made golden grains into the market tubs. Indeed, this has been claimed for a Michigan cow, but the modesty of the owner, perhaps, has so far kept his cow from the public view.

It is difficult to be serious when the surprising vagaries and amazing statements indulged in and made by some of the more enthusiastic speculators and dealers in Jersey cattle of the present time are considered. The Jersey cow or bull is to them an Aladdin's lamp, by the mere rubbing of which common stuff is transformed into gold and jewels. For them their cow is a mysteriously working machine which transmutes grass and corn into butter; nay, the butter is produced by the cow from nothing at all, for there are small cows which are said to have produced their whole weight of butter in a year—and have yet not lost weight—from food which had not the fat necessary to make this butter in it. And their bull is an agency by which a twentieth cow can be produced from an ordinary cow, or a new breed produced by crossing upon

another race, which shall surpass in value all the productions of all former breeders.

It is unfortunate that breeding is not an exact science, like mathematics. On the contrary, we have many disappointing failures from the best laid plans and devices and the production of a cross-breed which shall retain all the good qualities of the first cross has so far defied the best efforts of breeders. The best common purpose animal is a cross-bred. Of that there is no doubt, for long experience and business practice have proved it beyond a question. We are justified in considering our best native stock as cross-bred, for it is made up of the produce of pure breeds crossed and the produce interbred. Now the half-bred Jersey and native is, on the whole, a far better cow for the working dairy than a pure Jersey. The half-bred Short-horn or Herford, or the cross-bred Polled Angus and Short-horn, is a better beef animal than any of the pure-bred steers. So the great value of the pure breeds is for crossing. But no one breeds the grades or crosses together to perpetuate their valuable qualities which have been derived from their pure-bred parent. When this is done the good grades degenerate into mongrels and soon become worthless. This is the universal experience. Some persons occasionally devote years of patient work to building up a "breed" from an excellent cow he had once possessed, and perhaps by selecting the best and giving them the care to which they have been used, and with the practice of which he is familiar, he may succeed in getting an excellent herd in the course of a quarter of a century. But when he begins to distribute his stock—which he imagines to be "a new brand"—abroad, the purchasers are disappointed, and the stock falls into disrepute. A breed was never yet formed by a single person from a single pair, just as no nation was ever formed from a single family. These come alike from communities which are kept isolated and interbred among themselves, and in the course of centuries become fixed in type. For obvious reasons, a breed is more quickly produced among animals than a race is among men. And yet the only well-marked breeds of cattle we possess, the Devon and the Hereford, which come true to markings, form and color, as do the wild races, are several centuries old. Some other races in Europe equally strongly marked are as old as these. The other breeds, Ayrshires, Short-horns, Jerseys and Guernseys, which vary so much in color and appearance, are, nevertheless, more than a century old, yet they have nothing more to mark them than a partial resemblance in form, having no fixed color. And they will probably never have this fixed semblance because they are too widely spread abroad and are no longer sufficiently isolated. For this reason, too, they will probably vary more and more, until in time, notwithstanding the herd-books and the worship of pedigrees, they will become as diverse as our so-called natives, and this long before they become as numerous.

There is a very small probability of the building up of any new breeds. The indispensable conditions of isolation and of concentration and unity of purpose are wanting. So that in respect of a new and improved dairy breed, what hopes may be built up, and whatever inducements may be felt by dairymen, it will be useless to lose labor and time in efforts to that end. Let us do the best with what we have. It is hardly possible that better stock to begin with than our best natives, or well selected Ayrshires or Jerseys, can be procured, and if a dairyman who has the first will use a pure bull of either of the other breeds, or those who have these will keep them pure, the end will be better than to follow the ignis fatuus of "a new breed," through all the swamps and thickets of a breeder's experience. And if one wishes the Jersey-Ayrshire cross let him keep to that for use but not for interbreeding.

## CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give my address & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOOM, 161 Pearl St., N. Y.



## Horticulture.

### Quality Versus Color.

It requires no close observation of the stock of fruits placed upon our markets to discover the character of the product sought after by consumers, and especially is it discernible in the class of apples called for by our retail and wholesale dealers. On the corners, in the show windows and long rows of barrels in the commission houses do we find the display of red apples predominating. The Winesap, Missouri Pippin and Ben Davis stand out as rivals of all others and are equally sought, for dessert or culinary uses. Is it because of their fine grain and high quality? Certainly not, for none of the high qualities which constitute the character of fine fruit are to be found in either of these. But it is because of their fine coloring. Whoever selects these varieties, excepting the Winesap from any other object will soon discover their error. There are none more lacking in what constitutes fine quality than these three leading market varieties. They are bought for appearance sake. The public say they are beautiful, and so they are. They please the eye, but do they please the taste? Remove the skin and what is there left to gratify the taste any more than hundreds of others? Do they afford greater satisfaction when eaten from the hand, or served as sauce, or in pies, because they possess a colored skin? The public buy with their eyes, and fancy looks controls the selection and purchase. It has been said that the public taste needs educating before the finer quality in fruit will be appreciated. While this may be true as regards fruit and especially apples, it does not control in the purchase of other vegetables. Who would select potatoes, beets and cabbages whose quality would be watery and tasteless, or peas and beans because they were borne within a fine colored pod, and pumpkins and squashes which lack in the essentials of quality when served for the table, yet most of our red and highly colored fruit fail in these very essentials. Our fine grained varieties, full of rich and refreshing juices, are hardly known in the market. The hard, unyielding Gilpin crowds out the delicate and melting Reannains and Romanstem and commands a ready sale because it has a red skin. The Missouri Pippin and Ben Davis, dry and flavorless, take the place of the sprightly and juicy Genet, and the coarse and acid Winesap that of the excellent Grimes Golden. All on the same grounds. Color controls the taste, controls the market, and the market controls the produce. His richest fruits are grown not for the market but for himself, his family, and his friends. In the eating of them he is happy and thankful that his taste is not as other men's. **QUALITY.**

## The Poultry Yard.

### Pekin Ducks.

This variety of ducks was introduced into this country from China about twelve years ago. Since their introduction they have rapidly become popular with all lovers of fine water fowls until at the present time they are almost universally admitted to be one of the best varieties, if not the best variety, known and bred in this country. They are very large, weighing from fourteen to sixteen pounds per pair, are of fine form, and the plumage of both sexes is of a uniform creamy white. The legs are short, set wide apart, and are of a beautiful yellow color. The bill is of a lighter shade approaching to a fine orange color. They are devoid of top-knots, the

head being uniformly smooth and of fine form. They are very active, hardy and prolific; often commencing to lay from the middle to the last of February, and continuing, with short intervals of rest, until the end of spring. They can be successfully raised on farms not supplied with ponds or running streams by keeping them well supplied with water from the well or spring placed in troughs where they can have free access to it at all times. This combination of good qualities certainly entitled them to be called a superb variety. We have neither birds nor eggs for sale. **DON SQUANTO.** Galena, Ohio.

### Incubators on Trial at Hammonton, N. J.

During the past month seven incubators have been on trial at Hammonton, N. J., the result being a grand success. The machines were made alike, but by different parties, with one or two exceptions, and were operated at different places. The Farmer's Magazine had its representative present to watch the experiments, and we are more than pleased with the result. The incubators were operated as follows:

No. 1. Constructed and operated by Mr. George W. Pressey; capacity, 300 eggs. No. of fertile eggs in incubator, 200, of which 115 hatched, or 57½ per cent.

No. 2. Made and operated by Mr. Ezra Packard; capacity, 300 eggs. No. of fertile eggs, 244, of which 175 hatched, or a little over 71 per cent.

No. 3. Made and operated by Mr. John Crowell; capacity 150 eggs. No. of fertile eggs, 65, of which 60 hatched, or about 92 per cent.

No. 4. Made by Mr. Harry Little; capacity 300 eggs. This trial was a failure owing to mismanagement, only 15 chicks coming out.

No. 5. Operated by Mr. Frederick S. Robbins; capacity, 300 eggs. No. of eggs (without regard to fertility) 250, of which 160 hatched, or 64 per cent. of the gross number.

No. 6. Operated by Mr. D. B. Berry, capacity 300 eggs, hatched 114 chicks from 175 fertile eggs, or about 65 per cent.

No. 7. Operated by Mr. P. H. Brown, capacity 300 eggs, was mismanaged, the heat reaching to nearly 125, ruining the eggs. It has been started again.

These incubators were home made, and those who made and operated them had no previous experience—all of them being citizens of Hammonton. The expenses of heat (coal oil lamps) was only one dollar for the 300-egg hatcher, each, and sixty cents for the 150-egg capacity. The chicks came out strong and lively, without assistance, and the loss has been trifling, not over two per cent. They are kept in home-made artificial brooders, which are as efficient as the hatchers.

These experiments settle the question of the reliability of incubators, and these home-made hatchers, operated by those who had no experience, each man making his own, considering so many were in operation at once and all alike, are destined to supplant the setting hen entirely. Limited space compels us to be brief. A more detailed account will appear in our May issue, when the experiments will be more interesting, a score of incubators are now being filled with eggs.

We will send the specifications for making the hatcher and artificial mother to each new subscriber, and this magazine one year also for \$1.00. It will not be sent for less than \$1.00 to any one, and persons who are already subscribers, must pay the full price or send a new subscriber. To those who desire to purchase an incubator we have arranged to have them supplied, 300 egg capacity for \$20, or the 150-egg capacity for \$16. This includes everything, such as lamps, thermometer, etc. Persons who buy the specifications and construct their own can do it at a much less expense, materials, exclusive of labor, costing but about \$5.00 for the 150-egg size, and \$8.00 for the 300-egg size.—*Farmer's Magazine.*

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

### Cattle.

**PLUMWOOD STOCK FARM,** Wakarusa, Kansas. T. M. Marcy & Son, Breeders of Short-horns. Young stock for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited.

**H. H. LACKEY,** Peabody, Kansas, breeder of Short-horn cattle. Herd numbers 100 head of breeding cows. Choice stock for sale cheap. Good milking families. Invites correspondence and inspection of herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**PICKETT & HENSHAW,** Plattburg, Mo., breeders of the Oxford, Princess, Renick, Rose of Sharon, Wiley, Young Mary, Phyllis, and other popular strains of Short-horns. Stock for sale. Plattburg is near Leavenworth.

**BUCKEYE HERD, S. T. Bennett & Co.,** Safford, Kansas, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle. **YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.**

**OAK WOODHERD, C. S. Eichholtz,** Wichita, Kas. **LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER,** and Breeder of **PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.**

### Cattle and Swine.

**H. B. SCOTT,** Sedalia, Mo., breeder of **SHORT-HORN CATTLE** and **POLAND-CHINA** swine. The very best. Write.

**W. W. WALTIRE,** Side Hill View Farm, Carbon-dale, Osage county, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and Chester-White pigs. Stock for sale.

**GUILD & PRATT,** Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeders of **THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE**, and **JERSEY RED SWINE**. Spring Pigs for sale in season. *Jersey Red Swine a Specialty.* Correspondence solicited.

**D. R. A. M. EIDSON,** Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of Pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Short-horn Cattle. Send for circular.

**CHAS. E. LEONARD,** Proprietor of "Kavenswood" herd of Short-horn Cattle, Merino Sheep, Jacks and Jennets. P. O., Bell Air, Cooper county, Mo., R. R. station, Buncheon.

**SMALL BROTHERS,** Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, breeders of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, and **JERSEY RED SWINE.** Correspondence solicited.

**M. WALTIRE,** Carbon-dale, Kas., breeder of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn cattle; Chester-White hogs; Light Brahmas and Black Spanish chickens. Correspondence solicited.

### Hereford Cattle.

**J. S. HAWES,** Mt. PLEASANT STOCK FARM, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas., Importer and Breeder of **HEREFORD CATTLE.** 125 head of Bulls, Cows, and Heifers for sale. Write or come.

**WALTER MORGAN & SON,** Irving, Marshall county, Kansas, breeders of **HEREFORD CATTLE.**

**GUDGELL & SIMPSON,** Pleasant Hill, Mo., Importers and Breeders of Hereford and Polled Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

### Swine.

**S. V. WALTON & SON,** shippers and breeders of S. pure blood Poland-China hogs for twenty years. Pigs constantly on hand. Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, on K. C., L. & S. K. R. R. Postoffice, Wellington, Kansas.

**FOR SALE** on Lone Spring Ranch, Blue Rapids, Kansas, are thoroughbred Scotch Collie Shepherd dogs, for driving cattle or sheep. Jersey Red Swine from prize winning animals. Also spring pigs of the famous Victoria Swine, and thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Write for circulars.

**J. BAKER SAPP,** Columbia, Mo., breeds **LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE.** Catalogue free.

**C. O. BLANKENBAKER,** OTTAWA, KAS., breeder and shipper of recorded **POLAND-CHINAS** and **Yorkshire** swine. Also **Plymouth Rocks.** Special rates by express. Write.

**ROBERT COOK,** Iola, Allen county, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of **Poland China Hogs.** Pigs warranted first-class. Write.

### Sheep.

**G. B. BOTHWELL,** Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of G. Spanish or improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece; 400 rams for sale.

**HARRY McCULLOUGH,** Fayette, Howard Co., Missouri, breeder of **Merino Sheep,** Berkshire Hogs and high-class poultry. 400 rams for sale on reasonable terms.

**H. V. PUGSLEY,** Plattburg, Clinton Co., Missouri, breeder of Vermont Registered Merino Sheep. Examination of flocks and correspondence invited. Also 400 grade Merino ewes and 250 wethers for sale.

**E. COPELAND & SON,** Douglass, Kansas, breeder of G. Spanish or improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece.

### Poultry.

#### Wichita Poultry Yards.

**I. HAWKINS,** Proprietor, and Breeder of Pure bred **BUFF COCHINS,** **PLYMOUTH ROCKS,** **PARTIDGE COCHINS,** **BROWN LEGHORNS,** and **PEKIN DUCKS.** Eggs now for sale. Send for price list.

**I. HAWKINS,** Box 476, Wichita, Kansas.

**KANSAS STATE POULTRY YARDS,** N. C. Westerfield, proprietor, Brookville, Kansas, breeder of **Plymouth Rocks,** **B. B. Red Games** and **Pekin Ducks.**

**DUTCHER,** No. 90 Madison St., South Topeka, Kas., Breeder of Fancy Chickens, has for sale Light and Dark Brahma Cockerels, and Light Brahma Pullets; also Black Cochins Cockerels. Cheap; from \$2 to \$3. Eggs in season from above at \$2 for 12. Stock warranted pure.

**MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS,** breeder of high class thoroughbred poultry. **Plymouth Rocks,** **Light Brahmas,** **Buff Cochins** and **American Sea-brights**—all of the finest strains in the country. Eggs from my yards for sale; shipped with perfect safety to any part of the U. S. Price \$2.00 for 12. Send for illustrated circular and price list.

A. dress **S. L. IVES, P. M.,** Mound City, Kansas.

**KANSAS STATE POULTRY YARDS,** Chlo, Iowa, N. C. and Miss Susie Westerfield, prop'rs, and breeders of **Plymouth Rock** and **Black Spanish Poultry.**

**NEDSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS,** Wm. Hammond, P. O. box 199, Shaporia, Kas., breeder of pure bred **Light Brahmas,** **Partidge Cochins,** **Plymouth Rocks.** Eggs in season; stock in fall. Send for circular.

**JAC WEIDLEIN,** Peabody, Kas., breeder and shipper of pure bred high class poultry of 13 varieties. Send for circulars and price list.

**GOLDEN BELT POULTRY YARDS,** Manhattan, Kas., still at the head. If you want fowls or eggs of **Light or Dark Brahmas,** **Plymouth Rocks** or **Bantams** write. **F. E. MARSH.**

**BLACK COCHINS EXCLUSIVELY.** At K. S. P. Show my blacks took \$185 in premiums, winning for highest scoring birds over all classes. Eggs and stock for sale. **C. H. RHODES,** North Topeka, Kansas.

**WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS,** Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas. **W. J. McCollm,** breeder of **Light Brahmas,** **Plymouth Rocks,** **Bronze Turkeys** and **Pekin Ducks.** Stock for sale now. Eggs for hatching in season; also **Buff Cochins** eggs.

**MARK S. SALISBURY,** box 931, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure-bred **Plymouth Rock** fowls and **Pekin Ducks** for \$1.00 per setting; also **Hong Kong** geese eggs, \$2.50 per dozen.

## NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

**THE YORK NURSERY COMPANY,** Home Nursery at Fort Scott, Kansas. Southern Branch, Lone Star Nursery, Denton, Texas. Parsons Branch, Wholesale Nursery, Parsons, Kansas. A full line of all kinds of Nursery stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from Nebraska to Texas. Reference First National Bank, Fort Scott.

**RUSSIAN MULBERRIES,** by mail, prepaid by us:—6 to 10 inches in height, each 5c.; per doz., 50c.; per hundred, \$5. 10 to 14 inches, each 10c.; per dozen, 75c.; per hundred, \$7. By express or freight:—15 to 24 inches, each 12c.; per doz., \$1; per hundred, \$12; 25 to 4 feet, each 30c.; per doz., \$3; *Mulberry Cuttings*—by mail, per hundred, 50c.; per thousand, \$5.00. For large quantities, prices given on application. *Russian Apricots*—Very hardy; come in bearing at 3 to 4 years old from pit; entirely new, and different from any other Apricot. Makes a good substitute for the peach. Price each, one year old, \$1; per doz., \$8. Also a **Maltese Jack** for sale. **E. STONER & SON,** Branch Valley Nursery, Peabody, Kansas.

**THE KANSAS HOME NURSERY.** The largest assortment of Standard, Tried and New Fruit and Ornamentals. Trees of real merit and true to name, including new Apples, Peaches, Oriental, Hybrid, blight proof Pears, Champion and other Quinces, *Russian Apricots*, Downing's Ever-bearing and *Russian Mulberry*, promising Grapes, earliest and hardy Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, etc. Price list to applicants **A. H. GRISEA,** Lawrence, Kansas.

**THE MIAMI NURSERIES,** Louisville, Kas., Apple Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit, plants, Osage Hedge. Address **CADWALLADER BROS.,** Louisville, Kas.

**S. A. SAWYER,** Manhattan, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made anywhere in the West. Good references.

**J. J. WELSH,** Prop'r Commercial Hotel, St. Marys, Kansas, **LIVE-STOCK AUCTIONEER** and **VETERINARY SURGEON;** with 25 years experience; will attend cases or make sales anywhere in the state. Write.

## LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Can give good references. **J. G. D. CAMPBELL,** Junction City, Kas.

## Topeka Business Cards.

**WELCH & WELCH,** Attorneys at law, 173 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

**BRODERSON & KLAUER,** 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka. Manufacturers of fine **CIGARS** and **TOBACCO.** Wholesale and retail dealers.

**D. HOLMES, DRUGGIST,** 247 Kas. Ave. I have the agency for **Sample's Scotch Sheep Dip,** which I sell at manufacturers price

## TOPEKA SEED HOUSE

ALL KINDS OF

## Garden and Field Seeds

All Seeds fresh and true to name. I have Seeds from all the responsible Seed growers and importers and a fine selection of Seeds adapted to Kansas soil and climate. **GROWN FOR ME IN CALIFORNIA.** All Seeds are put up by me on order received. No paper Seeds sold. All kinds of

## Seed Corn and Seed Potatoes

In their season. Orders by mail or express promptly filled. Address **S. H. DOWNS,** 78 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

**Wanted Agents** both Male and Female for our new book "Daughters of America." It takes wonderfully. Price, \$2.00; worth \$3.00. Address **FORSHEE & McMAKIN,** Cincinnati, Ohio

**Forest Tree Culture. Sugar Cane Culture.** Eighty-page catalogue mailed on receipt of 3-cent stamp. **E. L. MEYER,** Hutchinson, Kansas.

**EGGS** from all varieties of Poultry. Circulars free. Send 10 cents for New Book on Poultry. **OAK LAKE, Dwight, Mass.**

**MUSIC** 10c. Send 10c. for five complete pieces of Vocal and Instrumental music. Full size and best paper. Would cost \$2 at any music store. **WOODWARD & CO.,** 319 Broadway, New York.



### The Great Race Between Geo. M. Patchen and Flora Temple, June 6th, 1860, at the Union Course, Long Island.

Patchen was then the stallion champion of America. He had met and defeated Ethan Allen, Brown Dick, and Lancet, and there was none to dispute his championship but the fleet little mare Flora Temple. He had met her the previous fall, but the race had not been trotted out, and so it was necessary that they should enter the lists to decide the championship. The plucky owner of Patchen threw down the gauntlet, and the challenge was accepted on the part of Flora Temple, and all over the country went the news, creating in every quarter the most intense excitement. Each animal had admirers, and each expected his favorite to win. The race was fixed for the 5th of June, but on that day the rain fell so incessantly that it was postponed until June 6th. On that day the weather was fine, and there gathered at the Union Course such an assembly as had never before been witnessed. They congregated from every part of the land in multitudes to behold the great struggle between the king and queen of the turf for the right to rule. When the antagonists came out Patchen towered like a giant, and looked like a captive eagle anxious to soar away. The grand and speedy little Flora was in excellent condition, excepting a slight scratch upon one fore foot, and cast a look of derision at the rival who had presumed to dispute her superiority. The race was for \$1,000 mile heats, best three in five to harness. Patchen was known to be a stayer, for the blood of Imported Trustee and American Eclipse coursed in his veins. Patchen had the pole, and after six attempts started on the first heat. They kept together until they neared the quarter, when the mare was slightly in front. When they opened on the half mile Patchen passed the mare and left her a short distance in the rear, and managed to keep her in this position until they swung into the home-stretch, when they got together and went forward neck and neck for the heat at a rate of speed never before known on that track; but when they reached the goal Flora made one of her famous dashes and went under the wire only a few inches in advance. She had won the heat, but not without the greatest effort of her life.

They came up for the call, at the second heat, and as they stood before the vast multitude the throng seemed to be transfixed with admiration of the mare that had made such splendid time, and of the horse that by his great ability had compelled her to trot at that speed in order to defeat him. They left the score in good order for this heat and Flora led half a length at the quarter. On the far side Patchen crept up and closed the daylight, and then began a mighty struggle between the contestants for the heat, which was won by Flora only by a neck. It was believed by many that Patchen ought to have had this heat, and Flora to have been distanced for alleged foul driving; but while some of the judges maintained this, the majority ruled in favor of Flora.

There was no trouble in getting off for the third heat, and like birds upon the wing they flew, each abreast of the other, until they reached the quarter. Here Patchen went ahead a few inches, but that was all. On they went, shoulder to shoulder, with the crowd standing on tiptoe, gazing at the two spectres as they sped onward with such velocity that they were almost imperceptible. As they neared the stand in this manner Flora made one tremendous effort and snatched victory from the gallant Patchen by a neck.

This was one of the most exciting races that had ever been trotted. Patchen had been beaten, and still it was a victory for him. Never had a horse trotted better or pressed his antagonist to greater speed in order to eclipse him. They were both covered with glory. One as the victor, the other as the greatest adversary that had ever appeared upon the turf to dispute her supremacy. Time, 2:21, 2:24, 2:23 1/4. Patchen was the greatest stallion of his day. He died May 1, 1864. Disease, "Scratch Hernia." He was buried, we believe, on the Centreville course, with other distinguished performers. Hadzen, son of Imported Trustee, was the sire of his dam—grandam, Itaska, by American Eclipse.

#### Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

### The Sheep-Shearing Festival.

Since the settlement of Russell county nothing has occurred to give it a greater boom, or advertise its peculiar advantages and the adaptability of its climate for stock-raising in general, and fine-wool sheep husbandry in particular, with greater force and effect, than the annual public shearing of the Central Kansas Wool Growers' Association, held in the opera house in this city on the 4th and 5th insts.

The morning of the 4th dawned warm and bright, and the sheep-owners, many of them accompanied by their families, put in an early appearance.

President Wellington called a special meeting in the forenoon to arrange details and appoint the necessary committees. After some preliminary business the following committees were appointed:

Committee on Shearing—F. Holmes, C. H. Gibbs, W. B. Page, D. V. Marr and G. Vorgtlander.

Committee on Weighing and Measuring—H. C. Brown, James Hutchinson and W. A. Neiswanger.

The management of the shearing was in the hands of a previously-elected committee, consisting of Messrs. Holmes, Gifford and Bouton.

At 1 o'clock p. m., everything being ready, President Wellington having announced to the shearers the rules governing the awarding of the five premiums, work was commenced, and although rain began falling late in the afternoon, there was no abatement in the interest. The attendance on the first day was very large, the number of ladies present adding much to the attractiveness of the occasion.

In the evening the sheepmen and their ladies found diversion in a pleasant dance at the Russell House.

The second day,

THURSDAY,

was decidedly unpleasant, a steady drizzle rain falling all the morning, but this in nowise dampened the enthusiasm of the participants, as every sheep entered was shorn. The owners brought blankets with them for their sheep, and they were made as comfortable as possible after being denuded of their woolly coats. The following table shows the result of the shearing in detail:

OWNER.	SHEEP.	Weight of fleece—pounds.	Length of fleece—feet.	Length on belly—feet.	Length on shoulder—feet.	Age of sheep—months.
E W Wellington	3 y ewe	85 1/2	3	27 1/2	9 15	12 15
"	8 y ewe	119	2 3/4	25 1/2	9 15	12 10
"	3 y ewe	88	2 3/4	23 1/2	9 15	11 14
H B Clark	2 y ewe	77	3 1/2	37 1/2	9 11	11 02
E O Church	ewe 1 b	71 1/2	3 1/2	37 1/2	14 00	11 13
"	ewe 1 b	82	2 3/4	37 1/2	13 19	15 13
"	ewe 1 b	68 1/2	2 3/4	37 1/2	13 00	14 06
Chas Smith	3 y ewe	105	2 3/4	23 1/2	10 03	11 15
E O Church	ewe 1 b	80	2 3/4	23 1/2	13 17	12 09
"	ram 1 b	79	3	24	13 23	13 06
"	ram 1 b	100	2 3/4	24	13 08	13 07
H B Clark	2 y ewe	77	2 3/4	23 1/2	9 15	11 04
E O Church	4 y ram	162	3 1/4	23 1/2	35 08	28 01
E W Wellington	2 y ram	115	2 3/4	24	9 28	20 06
E O Church	ram 1 b	95	2 3/4	13 1/2	13 00	15 09
H B Clark	y g ewe	60	2 3/4	23 1/2	11 00	9 04
"	y g ewe	65	2 3/4	23 1/2	10 26	9 05
"	2 y ram	109	3	24	9 15	15 04
"	ram 1 b	75 1/2	3	24	11 00	8 12
E W Wellington	2 y ram	117	3	24	10 03	21 07
"	2 y ram	114	2 3/4	24	10 03	16 14
"	2 y ram	118	2 3/4	24	11 00	24 11
E O Church	3 y ram	127	3	24	10 03	23 06
"	3 y ram	118	3	24	36 04	21 13
H B Clark	3 y ram	115	3	24	9 15	18 14
W B Page	3 y ram	158	2 3/4	24	10 18	14 05
F Thwing	3 y ram	122	3	24	11 00	22 03
F Holmes	3 y ram	155	3	24	11 10	23 15
W B Page	3 y ram	149	2 3/4	24	10 18	11 00
"	3 y ram	145	2 3/4	24	10 18	16 04
A S Eaton	2 y ram	134	3	24	12 00	23 13

To one posted in such matters, a glance at the above is sufficient to demonstrate the very good results obtained and speaks in flattering terms of the commendable efforts of our wool-growers to improve their flocks, and it is just such occasions as this that tends to elevate the standard by the spirit of

emulation produced by individual rivalries.

No better evidence is required in support of the assertion that Central Kansas is the sheep-raising section of the State, than the record of Mr. Church's lambs, found in the above table. These lambs were raised in Russell county, and to surpass them would be a difficult task. Nearly

FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND HEAD OF SHEEP

were represented at this meeting, distributed as follows:

D. V. Marr	2,000	Marr Bros.	1,850
C. H. Gibbs	1,500	Gifford & Eaton	2,100
A. S. Eaton	1,800	Ostrander	2,400
Hutchinson	2,500	Southworth	2,400
W. Wilmoth	2,000	W. Hobbs	1,500
Cook	500	F. Oswalt	600
Kirkpatrick	450	Dennis	500
Peck & Bennet	400	W. Roome	1,100
B. Vorgtlander	500	E. O. Church	1,500
Chas. Smith	2,200	E. D. Lehan	1,450
M. A. Richards	500	H. B. Clark	7,000
Wellington	12,000	Neiswanger	1,900
F. Thwing	1,400	M. N. Towers	300
W. B. Page	2,000	F. Holmes	375

Total.....54,725

There were nearly a dozen shearers competing for the premiums, which were awarded by the committee, as follows: 1st, Wm. Henderson, \$10; 2d, Chas. Johnson, \$8; 3d, Jules Gendron, \$6; 4th, S. Smith, \$4; 5th, H. Harrison, \$2. The fleeces were separately wrapped in paper, sacked and shipped to Walter Brown & Co., Boston, who will scour them and inform the Association of the result.



## ROYAL

# BAKING POWDER

### Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

## Farmers' Newspaper.

Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.

### THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

Is the most complete Kansas weekly newspaper published. Sample copy free to every applicant. Sent one year for \$1.00. Address,

WEEKLY CAPITAL,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## CATARRH

To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.



## ALYON & HEALY

State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.  
Will send prepaid to any address their BAND CATALOGUE, for 1882, 100 pages, 210 Engravings of instruments, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pompons, Epaulettes, Cap-Lamps, Stands, Drum Major's Staffs, and Hats, Sundry Band Outfits, Repairing Materials, also includes Instruction and Exercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue of Choice Band Music.

## No Whiskey!

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS** is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS** is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. RICE, editor of the *American Christian Review*, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.  
Gents:—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

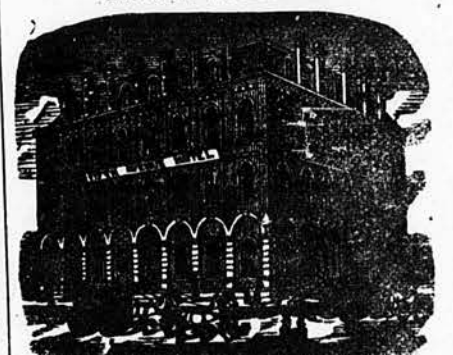
**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS** has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

## DR. A. C. GIBSON'S COUGH SYRUP

This COMPOUND gives QUICK RELIEF in Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Soreness of the Lungs from Coughing, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Measles, and Consumption. Laboratory 1223 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO. Sold by all Druggists. Price only 25 Cents.

E. HARRIS. C. M'ARTHUR.

**Fifth Avenue Hotel,**  
TOPEKA : KANSAS.



Centrally Located. Good Sample Rooms  
\$2.00 PER DAY.

HARRIS & M'ARTHUR,  
Proprietors.

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."  
**ENGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS,**  
Horse Powers Clover Hullers  
(Sent to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.



## Scratchings.

[These items are selected from many sources. We do not pretend to give the authority, because we are not certain about it.—EDITOR FARMER.]

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains; pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.

Kerosene will burn clearer if the burners are boiled for five minutes twice or three times a year in wood ashes and water.

Salt will curdle new milk; hence, in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

A simple but delicious dish for dessert is made by cutting up oranges in small pieces and then pouring over them some rich boiled custard. Serve with cake.

Kerosene will make your teakettle as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from clean varnished furniture.

If a little vinegar or some cider is mixed with stove polish it will not take much rubbing to make the stove bright, and the blacking is not likely to fly off in fine dust.

For one who can afford to use it in that way, whipped cream, highly flavored with vanilla, rose water or wine, makes the richest and most agreeable pudding sauce.

The addition of a little mace to a veal soup will give an agreeable flavor to it. Do not put in enough to make it a distinct flavor, but put it in with the herbs and pepper and salt.

Pies made of canned whortleberries should have an undercrust only; then over the top put strips of puff paste. Too much crust with the berries makes an almost tasteless pie.

If before you put rolls in the tin to bake them you rub the edges with a little melted butter, you will not be troubled by their sticking together when baked, and the edges will be smooth.

To keep pudding sauce warm if prepared too long before dinner is served, set the basin containing it in a pan or pail of boiling water; do not let the water boil after the sauce-dish is set in it, but keep it hot.

Too many hens with one cockerel is the cause of chickens dying in the shell. Several cocks together causes heavy battles, which is just as bad. All hens that are kept as breeders should be mated in a separate yard with a good vigorous cockerel, not over ten hens in the flock (seven, if convenient), and there will be less complaint about bad hatchers.

To those who expect to exhibit at the fairs, it is well to mention that the earliest-hatched birds stand the better chance, as they secure full time in which to grow and feather well. No ages are required for young fowls at shows except to be "under one year," and the late-hatched cockerel is not pitied for his misfortune, and the larger bird, therefore, has every advantage.

The best time to capon young cockerels is when the comb begins to show prominently. Before they are four months old is about the proper time, but they should be inspected, those that seem to push forward in development early being the first to be operated. As the object is to quicken the growth, increase the size, and improve the carcass, such small fowls as Leghorns and Hamburgs are not suitable. The best cross for the purpose is a Dorking cock on Dark Brahma hens, or a Plymouth Rock with large Cochins.

## "Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Drug-gists.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

### FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.  
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

**DR. JOHN BULL,**  
Manufacturer and Vendor of  
**SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,**  
**BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,**  
**BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,**  
The Popular Remedies of the Day.  
Principal Office, 331 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.



### DEREDICK'S HAY PRESSES

are sent anywhere on trial to operate against all other presses, the customer keeping the one that suits best. No one has ever denied showing up any other Press, as Dederick's Press is known to be beyond competition, and will bale at less expense with twice the rapidity and load more in a car than any other. The only way inferior machines can be sold is to deceive the inexperienced by ridiculously false statements, and thus sell without sight or seeing, and swindle the purchaser. Working any other Press alongside of Dederick's always sells the purchaser a Dederick Press, and all know it too well to show up. Address for circular and location of Western and Southern stores and Agents,  
**P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.**

### CHAMPION CABINET CREAMERY.



First Premium, Illinois, Michigan and Kansas State Fairs, 1892. All sizes for dairy or factory use. For convenience of handling, raising the cream quickly and thoroughly, and ease of cleaning, are unsurpassed. Send postal for circulars and testimonials.  
**Dairy Implement Co.,**  
Bellevue, Va.

### THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

## ROSES

The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES. 60 LARGE HOUSES for ROSES alone. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post office. Splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled for \$1.25 for \$2.25; 19 for \$3.25; 26 for \$4.25; 35 for \$5.25; 45 for \$6.25; 55 for \$7.25; 65 for \$8.25; 75 for \$9.25; 85 for \$10.25; 95 for \$11.25; 100 for \$12.25. We give a free gift of choice and valuable ROSES free with every order. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp., elegantly illustrated—Free to all.  
**THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.**  
Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

**HALE BROTHERS,** South Glastonbury, Conn., send free Catalogue of best Raspberries, Blackberries, grapes, gooseberries, and other fruit. **THE MAN OF ALL:** Profits as Crescent, bright color, good quality and firm. 80 ACRES of Plants, **WITH 1,000,000 YOUNG ONES** Finch, Primo, Jersey Queen, Bidwell, and other best sorts. ANY ONE Should see our Beautiful Colored Plate, showing **MANCHESTER IN FULL FRUITING**—Berries ripe and half ripe. **AND LOTS OF THEM.** HEADQUARTERS for new, early BLACK CAP SOUTHERN. 77 Plants by mail or express to all parts of the United States.



## That Hog of Mine

Why I Got Him, What He Did for Me, What I Did for Him, and How It All Ended; By A. HOGG & A. W. HILL. Mention of this paper and your address on postal card to H. W. HILL & Co., Decatur, Ill., will obtain a book FREE (if your Hardware Dealer does not have it), with the number of Hogs in each State, and in European countries, Census of 1890; also History by a popular author, showing what became of

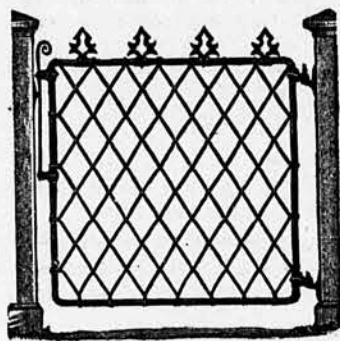


## That Hog of Mine

**D. M. MAGUI COMPANY,** Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio.—Originators and Breeders of the world-famous Magui or Poland China Swine. The oldest breeders and most extensive shippers of fine bred Swine in America. Have shipped our stock to seven foreign countries, and have sold an average of over 600 pigs and hogs for breeders every year, for several years. The acknowledged superior Swine of the world, because the most profitable. Nothing pays as well on a farm as our breed of swine. You can't afford to be without them. Send to head-quarters, and get the best at reasonable prices. We breed this stock only. Boars and sows from 3 months to 3 years old for sale; also sows bred, stock in pairs, trios and larger numbers not at all. Reduced rates by express.

## DIPHTHERIA

**CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.** JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent these terrible diseases, and will cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. **I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.**



## GALVANIZED IRON GATES,

COMPLETE, \$5.00 EACH.

"Wire Netting Fence," for Farms, Lawns, Cemeteries, Sheep, &c., cheap as barbed wire. If not for sale in your town, write for illustrations to the manufacturers,

**E. HOLENSHADE,**  
136 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

## CHEAPEST PLANTS & SEEDS!

**750,000 THRIFTY PLANTS** FOR SALE. Large sized, beautiful **EVER-BLOOMING ROSES** for \$1.25 each. **12 large showy GERANIUMS** for \$1.25 each. **12 sweet HELOTTOPES**, \$1.25 each. **12 handsome FUCHSIAS**, \$1.25 each. **12 ornamental COLUMBUSES**, \$1.25 each. **12 superb Varieties** of our collection of 500 are priced at 10 cts. **\$200 IN CASH GIVEN** for CLUB ORDERS, besides numerous articles, sure to please the Ladies, such as **Shakespeare's Complete Works**, **Dickens' Complete Works**, **Macaulay's Complete Works**, **Sewing Machines**, **an Organ**, **Ladies' Toilet Cases**, and a large number of other valuable articles. **SPECIAL SEED-ORDERS!** Our Splendidly Illustrated 34 page Catalogue, containing our cheapest collection of Plants and Seeds, and unrivaled premiums, **FREE** to all. Every one seeing this will find a copy very interesting. **SEND FOR IT.** Mention this Paper.  
**LEEDS & CO., RICHMOND, Indiana.**

### BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER PEA



Extra Early, Very Dwarf, (8 to 10 inches). Requires no Bushing, Exquisite Flavor. Acknowledged by all to be the best and earliest Pea grown. CAUTION.—As there is another Pea in the market called "American Wonder," send to us and get the genuine Bliss's American Wonder.  
**PRICES.**—Half pint package, 25 cents; pint, 45 cents; quart, 80; by mail, postpaid.

**B. K. BLISS & SONS'**  
**HAND BOOK FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN.**  
300 BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS

With a richly colored plate of a Group of Carnations, and a descriptive priced list of 2,000 varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE seeds—with much useful information upon their culture—150 pages—mailed to all applicants enclosing 6 cents.  
Our Illustrated Novelty Sheet, containing a description of all the Novelties of the season, mailed free to all applicants.  
Bliss's Illustrated Potato Catalogue, containing a list of 500 varieties Potatoes, with explicit directions for culture—50 pages, 10 cents.  
**B. K. BLISS & SONS, 54 Barclay Street, New York.**

## SEEDS!

**FARMERS GARDENERS NURSEYMEN** It pays to have good tools and seeds. It pays to buy of a reliable house. It will pay you to send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

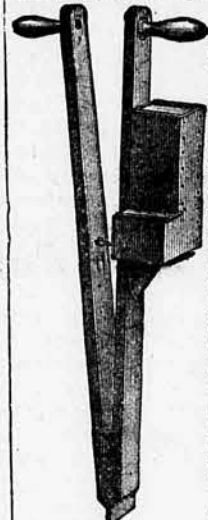
## IMPLEMENTS

Philadelphia Lawn Mower, Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower, Matthews' Seed Drills, and other first-class goods. Everything for the Lawn, Garden, Greenhouse or Nursery. We WARRANT everything as represented.

## HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS, Fully Illustrated Catalogue sent free. CHICAGO, ILL. Wholesale and Retail. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

### The Celebrated HUDSON HAND CORN & PUMPKIN SEED PLANTER!



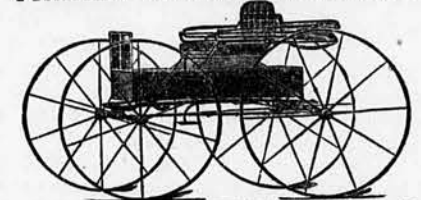
A perfect planter, and plants Pumpkin Seeds every fourth-hill.

Hon. Geo. W. Phillips, ex-president of the Mich. State Agricultural Society, says: "I cheerfully recommend your Planter, as I desire every farmer to reap the same benefit from your planter that I have using it three years."

Mr. John McKay, ex-president of the Arizona Agricultural Society, says: "Having used the Hudson Planter three years I cheerfully recommend it as the ONLY SURE PLANTER I ever used. It saves time and money, and the corn comes up better than I ever had it come planted with the hoe."

Send for circulars and price list. A sample Planter will be sent by express to any person on receipt of P. O. Order of \$2.50. Address,  
**N. W. & W. GRAY,**  
Manufacturers and Proprietors,  
**ROMEO, Macomb Co. Mich.**

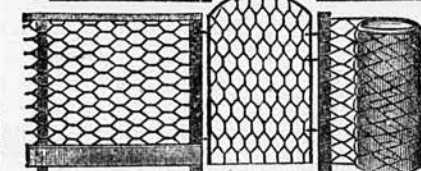
### TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!



Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy as with two men and shortens according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

**HENRY TIMKEN,**  
Patentee, ST. LOUIS, MO.

### SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE



It is the only general-purpose Wire Fence in use, being a strong net work without barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is fast the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges, and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, schools, and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life time. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for its fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength, and durability. We also make the best and cheapest all iron automatic or self-opening gate, also cheap and neatest all iron fence. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper, **SEDGWICK BROS.,** Manfrs, Richmond, Ind.



## Ladies' Department.

### Slander.

'Twas but a breath—  
And yet the fair, good name was wilted;  
And friend once fond grew cold and stilted,  
And life was worse than death.

One venomous word,  
That struck its coward, poisoned blow,  
In craven whispers, hushed and low—  
And yet the wide world heard.

'Twas but one whisper—one,  
That, muttered low, for very shame,  
The thing the slanderer dare not name—  
And yet its work was done.

A hint, so slight,  
And yet so mighty in its power,  
A human soul, in one short hour,  
Lies crushed beneath its blight!

## KATIE DARLING,

### Life in Western Kansas.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

[This story is copyrighted by the author, and no paper, except the KANSAS FARMER, has authority to publish it.]

#### CHAPTER VI.

We have omitted the details of Tom and Katie's marriage and departure, since there are but few in Kansas as yet who have not experienced leaving home and friends for the distant West; so in spite of the tears and entreaties of their many friends we find them in Kansas with their faces resolutely toward the setting sun. Several days journey brought them to a wild, unsettled district, with scarce a wagon track to mark their course. Coming to a deep rapid stream, Dick said, "I think Tom, we have reached the limits of our ambition, and here our steps are stayed. There's no crossing this stream with our heavy wagons; we'd better go into camp." So the usual routine of camp life was soon in process and a bright fire blazing around which our travelers were preparing their evening meal, chatting and laughing. Suddenly a stranger appeared almost in their midst, before they were aware of his presence, startling every one, his rough garb exciting more or less suspicion among the men. Mounted on a jaded looking mule, he carried a rifle before him, and a large Navy in the heavy leathern belt around his waist. His dress was partly soldier and partly citizen. A broad felt hat almost hid his piercing gray eyes; his hair and beard, long and bushy; in short he was a rough specimen, to all appearance, of frontier life. He sat a moment thus looking at the group, while they looked at him; then alighted, resting his gun on the ground with one hand, and the other holding the rein, he awaited the approach of Tom and Dick.

"Which way do you travel, Friend?" said Tom eyeing him from head to foot.

"That's a difficult question for me to answer," said he. "I saw your camp, and stopped to ask the same of you. From your outfit you must intend to settle; but such an outfit as yours looks strange in these parts;" and his keen eyes glanced rapidly over the whole company.

"However that may be," said Tom, "we mean business and have come to stay. Do you live near?"

"Yes," said he, "in a dugout, down the stream yonder."

"What steam is this?" said Dick.

"Rushing Water is the English of what the Aborigines call it; it has never yet received a christening by the white man. It is a live stream sir, and I predict that its powers will be utilized some day in mills and factories. It may be the county seat will be located on its banks. They have a town site laid off up on the prairie, but I'd prefer the stream."

"No doubt," said Tom, "if natural advantages are the principal object. But the conscience of the community at large will no doubt decide that matter. Is there much vacant land on the stream? We desire a location adopted to agriculture and stock raising."

"Not much," said the stranger, "though there are several splendid claims which might be contested, the claimers having gone back to work, being short of means. Some of them may never return; or, if they do,

could easily be discouraged by an actual settler."

"It would be a mean cowardly thing then," said Dick, "to take their land under such circumstances. I would go further sir, and would feel it my duty to protect property in such a case."

"Yes," said Tom. "We're just through a fight for the liberty and lands here granted by Uncle Sam, and we won't begin by abusing his generosity."

Instantly the look of cold mistrust on the countenance of the stranger changed to a warm and friendly smile.

"Here's my hand, gentlemen," he said; "you're the kind of material we need in these parts; and to-morrow I'll show you every available tract of land in the country round. My lot was less fortunate than yours in that circumstances threw me upon the other side of this great national issue."

"Hitch your mule," said Dick, "and spend the evening with us, that we may converse at leisure, since we are no doubt to become neighbors."

As they approached the fire where the women were sitting, he removed his hat and bowed to them with an air strangely in contrast to his rough exterior, at the same time with one hand tossing back the mass of hair, revealed a broad intellectual forehead. But there was an air of sadness about him that spoke of some deep sorrow.

"Where are you from?" said he, casting an inquiring and puzzled look at Lucie.

"Illinois," said Tom; "but if you've no objection we'd like to know what sent you to the wilderness, alone, as you seem to be."

"I will tell you, but in few words," said he as all were seated except Tom, Lucy and Betty, (Jake's wife) who were busy preparing supper. "These memories," said he, "are full of pain and sorrow. When the war broke out, my father was very wealthy, situated in South Missouri, and owning slaves. It was generally supposed he was a Rebel, by those more radical. In the general excitement, I, with others, was swept into the Rebel army, leaving only my parents and a younger brother at home. Hearing that the federal forces had invaded, (for so we regarded it) our section of country, I obtained a furlough and returning home, found nothing left me but the desolate land and the ashes of our once beautiful home. A band of federals raiding through that section had killed my father and brother, and grief had killed my mother; and there, desolate and alone, I stood and vowed to be revenged. I felt as though the whole Union army was my personal enemy, and my soul was on fire with a desire to pursue, and frustrate, and cause them to fall wherever it was in my power. Like a blood-hound on their trail, I rested neither day nor night. Sometimes alone, sometimes in company with two or more. I succeeded only too well, and was finally betrayed into the hands of my enemies, who would have made short work of me, had it not been for the intercession of a loyal and influential citizen, who having heard my history, prevailed upon them to grant my life and liberty on condition that I would swear allegiance to the U. S., and leave for Kansas. The kindness of this man was the first thing that aroused a feeling of humanity in my heart since that terrible blow. I kept my oath sacred to the memory of that one noble hearted man to whom I owed my life; and since living here in Kansas alone, I have learned to look at these things in a far different light—the calm light of reason. It was a national struggle, and though many personal wrongs on both sides resulted from individual wickedness, where man, endowed with a little brief authority, cut such fantastic tricks before high Heaven as makes the Angels weep. Still the grand results of that terrible conflict are a blessing to not only our own nation, but the nations of the earth; and to-day I clasp your hand a brother, sharing equally with you the blessings of a free government, only you have deserved them, and I have not."

"My friend," said Dick, "you do yourself injustice. It was the influence of social and individual surroundings which led you astray; and while you bravely and courageously opposed what you regarded as a personal wrong, we fought, not because we hated you, but to sustain the power of government. Not that we loved our brothers less, but our country more."

"I appreciate your noble sentiments," said the stranger smiling; "but I must go now."

There is balm in solitude when not enforced; at least I have found it so."

"Your name?" said Tom, as they shook hands.

"Robert Andrews; but look; do you see yon light in the North?"

"Yes, a prairie fire is it not?" said Tom.

"It certainly is," said Andrews; "and we may have work to-night if the wind should change."

"Do you really apprehend danger?" said Dick.

"Not as it is now; but if the wind should change from the North, the few settlers up the stream will fire in self protection; and thus doing so will advance it rapidly and then every fellow must look out for himself. What means have you for making a fire break?"

"We have plenty of matches," said Tom.

"Very good, if used with judgment. But if you have a plow, or scythe, you'd better make a fire break around you here, by running four furrows, two together and eight or ten feet apart, burn out the intervening space, and be careful not to let the fire get out."

"Thank you," said Dick, as Andrews turned and was soon lost to sight in the dusky twilight. After a hasty supper they immediately set to work. Tom with a scythe, while Dick and Jake harnessed a strong span of mules to a breaking plow, and soon the first furrow was turned by them in Kansas. Andrews returned to tell them to fire a signal in case they wanted assistance, and again he was gone. The men were at work now, Katy and Lucie looking on.

[To be Continued.]

### On the Right Track.

Dear sisters: It does me good to read so many letters in the L. D. on the topic of healthy living. This is next in importance to the temperance question, for it is through the appetite we are the best able to control the thirst for strong drink. Then dear mothers if you must make pie and cake for your little sons, be careful how you flavor with strong liquors, either in pies or candies. I rejoiced to read the Editor's approval of Mrs. H.'s letter on pie and cake; you all know his voice in the matter has its weight; so we all have our influence. I really do think we could have better health if we were to follow Sister Nixie's excellent letter by making and using more graham flour with grains and fruits. And also take the advice of Florian about giving medicine; little ones may be brought up to manhood and womanhood far better and stronger without medicine. I know many who are troubled with indigestion and regularly have spells of sick headache, who are thus afflicted from several causes; 1st, diet; 2d, overwork, doing the work of two or three days in one. It is in this way many a tired overworked wife and mother drags out her life, with very much needless work on children's clothes in ruffles and tucks which might be made plain, thus saving time and enabling one to get a little rest which is as good as medicine. Try it sisters, who are tired. Kindly, MRS. J. P. WALTERS.

Emporia, Kas.

I see one lady wanted to know how to make cracker pudding and bird nest pudding. Cracker pudding: 1 qt milk, 1½ cups sugar, 2 eggs, 6 Boston crackers powdered fine, ½ pound raisins, ½ nutmeg, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, 1 tablespoonful butter, a little salt. Mix all together, pour in buttered pudding dish and bake slowly two hours.

Bird nest pudding: Fill pie plate with sliced apples, pour in a little water, cover with baking powder crust, of butter, flour and water, and 1 teaspoon baking powder to each cup of flour; bake to a nice brown until apples are done. Serve hot with sauce of flour, water, sugar and nutmeg. Let us stay home and bake cake and other nice things so when the men come back from election they will enjoy it and you too.

LITTLE HOUSEKEEPER.

### Husk Beds.

It has been said that our page needed a little pruning; so I think. I enjoy short letters, though there has been some very long ones that have been tedious. The old saying is, "short visits make long friends."

I hope every woman is making a husk bed, it is such a nice time; don't take only a short time either. Eleven grain sacks full will make a large bed. I can fill three of these

sacks in two hours. These beds are so much cleaner, and will last so long, every house should be filled with them. MAGGIE.

### A Clergyman's Sore Throat.

This disease, which has, during the past twenty or thirty years abridged or entirely closed the ministerial usefulness of so many clergymen, has rarely found successful treatment under any of the old systems of medicine. The following from Rev. J. B. Pratt, of Madison, Wisconsin, (late Assistant State Superintendent of Wisconsin), shows how promptly, in his case this disease yielded to the action of Compound Oxygen. He says: "I had been troubled many years with 'Clergyman's Sore Throat'; and after a severe attack of influenza, the upper part of the lungs was left very tender and irritable, and I was obliged to desist entirely from using my voice in public service. After a two months' trial of the Compound Oxygen, I found myself, to my surprise and gratification, able to go through full service again, not only without any trouble, but with little fatigue. Three months' use of the remedy restored my voice and lungs completely, and greatly improved my general health. I feel it my duty, therefore, to bear testimony to its good effects. I have waited for time to test the permanence of the benefits received, and can say that during the past severe winter I have been entirely free from colds, and in better general health than for many years; am 65 years of age." Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information sent free. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fish may be scaled much easier by first dipping them into scalding water for a moment.

The best medicine of the age for quickly curing indigestion, nervousness, etc., is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Fresh meat, beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over night.

The care, precision, neatness and perfection exhibited by the very appearance of Simmons Liver Regulator proves that it is the best prepared medicine in the market, fully carrying out the motto: "Purissima et Optima" (purest and best). Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will greatly aid the whitening process.

H. M. Greene, Esq., Superintendent of the Kansas State Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile youth purchased and used a bottle of Leis' Dandelion Tonic, and says that he received from it the most beneficial effects. He has no hesitancy in recommending it as a tonic and stimulant of first-class excellence.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of sperm or salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

Twenty four beautiful colors of the Diamond Dyes, for Silk, Wool, Cotton, etc., 10 cts. each. A child can use with perfect success.

LICE.—As the weather begins to get warm the lice will begin to multiply. Whitewash, kerosene, Persian Insect Powder, and carbolic acid are the remedies.

### Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

White corn is not exactly the same in composition as the yellow variety, and changing from one to the other occasionally is a good plan.

When all other remedies fail then try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottle free.

As much as we admire the Brahmas and Cochins, we are not in favor of those breeds for market chicks. They grow fast enough, but it is upwards, and they will not fatten until they mature. Crossed with Plymouth Rocks, however, they are excellent.

There is hardly an adult person living but is sometimes troubled with kidney difficulty, which is the most prolific and dangerous cause of all disease. There is no sort of need to have any form of kidney or urinary trouble if Hop Bitters is taken occasionally.

The wings of a fowl may be so trimmed as to appear uncut when folded. This is done by cutting all on one wing except the two longest feathers, the hen being as effectually disabled from flying as though the entire wing was clipped. Do not cut the wings of large fowls, as it does no good, but interferes with their getting on and off the roost. Wings that are cut will remain in that condition until the fowls molt.



## The Young Folks.

Fat boy: "No, you can not raise chickens from egg plants; you might as well try to raise calves from cowcatchers."

The sting of a bee is only one-thirty-second of an inch long. It is only your imagination that makes it seem long as a hoe handle.

In a primary school the teacher undertook to convey to her pupils an idea of the use of the hyphen. She wrote on the blackboard, "bird's-nest," and pointing to the hyphen, asked the school, "What is that for?" After a short pause a young son of the Emerald Isle piped out: "Plaze, ma'm, for the burd to roost on."

A lot of farmers who had been listening to a railroad land agent's praise of Arkansas valley soil, at last asked him, sarcastically, if there was anything that wouldn't grow there. "Yes," said the agent, quickly, "pumpkins won't." "Why not?" "The soil is so rich and the vines grow so fast that they wear out the pumpkins, dragging them over the ground."

A friend, visiting in a minister's family where the parents were very strict in regard to the children's Sabbath deportment, was confidentially informed by one of the little girls that she would like to be a minister. "Why?" inquired the visitor, rather puzzled to understand what had given the child so sudden an admiration for that calling. She quickly enlightened him by the prompt reply: "So I could holler on Sunday."

At a party the other evening the subject of faith was mentioned, when one young lady remarked, in the language of Paul: "Now, faith is the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen." Whereupon a gentleman inquired: "Where is that quotation from?" "Why, it's from Shakespeare," jokingly replied the young lady. "Is that so?" said the young man, "why, I thought it was from Byron." His next Christmas present will be a copy of the New Testament revised edition.

### The Discovery of the Mammoth.

The banks of that great Northern Siberian river, the Lena, are quite peculiar. Those on the western side are generally low and marshy, while those on the eastern are often from sixty to one hundred feet in height. In the extreme north, this high elevation is cut into numerous pyramidal shaped mounds, which are formed of layers of earth and ice—sometimes a clear stratum of the latter many feet in thickness.

It was before such a mound that a fisherman stopped, dumb with astonishment, one spring morning, many years ago. About thirty feet above him, half-way up the face of the mound, appeared the section of a great ice-layer, from which the water was flowing in numberless streams; while protruding from it, and partly hanging over, was an animal of such huge proportions that the simple fisherman could hardly believe his eyes. Two gigantic horns or tusks were visible, and a great woolly body was faintly outlined in the blue, icy mass. In the fall, he related the story to his comrades up the river, and in the ensuing spring, with a party of his fellow fishermen, he again visited the spot. A year had worked wonders. The great mass had thawed out sufficiently to show its nature, and on closer inspection proved to be a well-preserved specimen of one of those gigantic extinct hairy elephants that roamed over the northern parts of Europe and America in the earlier ages of the world. The body was still too firmly attached and frozen to permit of removal. For four successive years the fishermen visited it, until finally, in March, 1804, five years after its original discovery, it broke away from its icy bed and came thundering down upon the sands below. The discoverers first detached the tusks, that were nine feet six inches in length, and together weighed three hundred and sixty pounds. The hide, covered with wool and hair, was more than twenty men could lift. Part of this, with the tusks, were taken to Jakutsk and sold for fifty rubles, while the rest of the animal was left where it fell, and cut up at various times by the Jakoutes, who fed their dogs with its flesh. A strange feast this, truly—

meat that had been frozen solid in the ice-house of Nature perhaps fifty thousand years, more or less; but so well was it preserved that, when the brain was afterward compared with that of a recently killed animal, no difference in the tissues could be detected.

Two years after the animal had fallen from the cliff, the news reached St. Petersburg, and the Museum of Natural History sent a scientist to secure the specimen and purchase it for the Emperor. He found the massive skeleton entire, with the exception of one fore leg. The tusks were re-purchased in Jakutsk, and the great frame was taken to St. Petersburg and there mounted.—*St. Nicholas.*

### How Animals Help Each Other.

Darwin in his "Descent of Man" has many kind things to say about animals. Social animals, he tells us, perform many little services for each other. Horses nibble and cows lick each other. Monkeys pick from each other thorns and parasites. Wolves, and some other beasts of prey, hunt in pack, and aid each other in attacking their victims. Pelicans fish in concert. The Hamadryas baboons turn over stones to find insects, etc., and when they come to a large one, as many as can stand round turn it over together, and share the booty.

Social animals mutually defend each other. Brehm encountered in Abyssinia a great troop of baboons which were crossing a valley; the latter were attacked by the dogs, but the old males immediately hurried down from the rocks, and with mouths wide open roared so fearfully that the dogs precipitately retreated. They were again encouraged to the attack; but by this time all the baboons had reascended the heights, excepting a young one about six months old, who, loudly calling for aid, climbed on a block of rock, and was surrounded. Now, one of the largest males, a true hero, came down again from the mountain, slowly went to the young one, coaxed him, and triumphantly led him away, the dogs being too much astonished to make an attack.

On another occasion, an eagle seized a young monkey, which, by clinging to a branch, was not at once carried off; it cried loudly for assistance, upon which the other members of the troop, with much uproar, rushed to the rescue, surrounded the eagle, and pulled out so many feathers that he no longer thought of his prey, but only how to escape.

### Letters From Little People.

MR. EDITOR:—I sent for a lot of flower seeds; I am going to try to have a flower garden. We are having beautiful weather. The farmers are very busy with their spring work; not much grain but oats are sowed on account of chinch bugs; a great deal of corn is raised. HATTIE M. SMITH. Kolako, Washington Co., Ks., April 8.

### Questions to be Answered.

Question No. 33.—If a man buys horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, getting twice as many cattle as horses, three times as many hogs as cattle, and four times as many sheep as hogs, paying \$80 apiece for horses, \$30 for cattle, \$10 for hogs and \$3 for sheep, and \$1360 for all, how many of each kind does he buy?

### Answers to Questions.

Enigma 20. Ans.—Sewing machine. Answered by M. L. M., L. J. S., C. W. F., M. S.

Enigma 21. Ans.—Constantinople. Answered by S. T. B., C. W. M., M. L. S., L. J. S.

Question 30. Ans.—Philadelphia.

Milk which has changed may be sweetened or rendered fit for use by stirring in a little soda.

Physic: prescribe Brown's Iron Bitters for indigestion, weakness, low spirits, etc.

Kerosene will soften boots and shoes hardened by water, rendering them soft and pliable as new.

### Consumption.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic will not cure consumption when the disease is fully developed, but by improving the digestion, stimulating the functions to healthy action, restoring lost brain and nerve power, thus improving the general health, it will arrest that dread disease in its incipency. It is as nearly a cure for consumption as anything ever compounded.

### The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

Paste for labels is made by soaking glue in strong vinegar, then heating it to boiling and adding flour.

### "Oh My Back!"

Out of fifty persons who are forced by pain to use this ejaculation, on an average forty-nine misapprehend the cause of their trouble. They lay it to a strain, a cold, an excess, a touch of lumbago or rheumatism, or something of the sort. All wrong. Such attacks mean that the kidneys are out of order. Perhaps they mean Bright's Disease. Reader, you cannot cure your lame back too soon: Take Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. It is a sovereign medicine, and cures all kidney, bladder, liver, and urinary complaints magically.

When cooking a large fowl or joint of meat, it may be covered with a buttered paper to prevent its being scorched.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night sweats, bronchitis, coughs, influenza, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

FEEDING OATS.—A large quantity of oats, when fed dry, sometimes do injury by swelling the crop. It is a good plan to soak them over night before feeding.

Dr. Pierce's "Pelle's"—little liver pills (sugar-coated) purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By druggists.

As the weather grows warmer allow more air to enter the poultry house, especially at night. Over-crowding and bad air are special agents of the cholera.

### A Voice from the Press.

I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whisky, we were agreeably surprised at their milk taste, just like a cup of tea. A Mrs. Gresswell and a Mrs. Connor, friends, have likewise tried, and pronounce them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with costiveness, headache and want of appetite. My ailments are now all gone. I have a yearly contract with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now. July 25, 1878. S. GILLILAND.

When asparagus makes its appearance in market the prices for chicks generally rule the strongest. This is usually about the latter end of May or first part of June, dependant, of course, on the season.

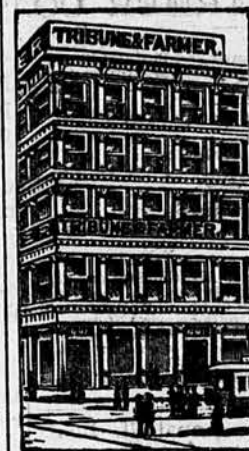
\*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is daily working wonderful cures in female diseases.

There seems to be two strains of Langshans—the 'Crood and Samuels. The Croods are tall, large, and rather leggy, but the Samuels are compact, close, and mature early. It has been claimed that they are solid in color, being black with a beetle green cast. Such is the case, as a rule, but in the best of flocks occasional streaks of brass and red crop out indiscriminately. Like other breeds, choice specimens (color) are not numerous.

## WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

## 3 MOS. FREE



We will mail the Philadelphia Weekly Tribune and Farmer, every week, for three whole months, on trial, to any address, on receipt of only 12 cents in stamps to pay postage on 12 consecutive numbers, published weekly, or for twenty five cents, silver or stamps. We will mail the Tribune & Farmer every week for 6 months. To anyone sending us a club of four twenty five cent subscriptions, we will send a sample of Silver-plated ware premiums, choice of Butter Knife, Sugar Spoon, Gold-plated Pencil or Books, honest, durable, goods, strictly first-class in quality. Regular price, \$1.00 a year. Established 12 years. Special features, or original articles. How to make more money in one month than you ever did before. How to Make the Farm Pay, How Farmers are Swindled, by bogus Commission Merchants, horse and stock auctions, etc.

### D. D. T. MOORE.

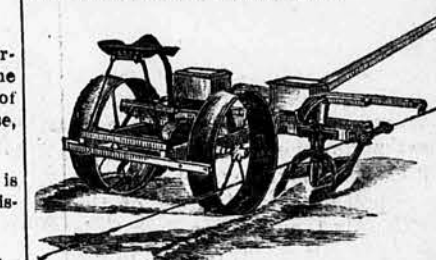
Founder and for twenty-five years, editor of Moore's Rural New Yorker, is the Agricultural Editor of the TRIBUNE and FARMER, and conducts the best and liveliest Agricultural Department to be found in any weekly newspaper in this country. Special writers on Small Fruits, Market Gardening, Horticultural Matters, Agricultural Machinery, with a list of Agricultural Inventions weekly, Philadelphia Market Reports, Answers to Correspondents, &c., &c. Half dozen Splendid Stories every week, Household Department, whole page every week. Original letters from lady readers on all household topics. Regular Correspondents, Aunt Addie, Aunt Eva, "Maybelle," and a dozen others. Fancy Work, Fashions, How to Entertain Company, Care of Children, Doctor's Advice, and Cooking Recipes, worth double subscription price. Youth's Department, Stories, Puzzles, and Home Amusements, Mose Skinner's Humorous Letters, Detective Sketches, and Answers to Correspondents. No Sensational trash. Address, H. K. CURTIS & CO., Pubs. PHILADELPHIA, PA.



**\$1000 REWARD** Double Huller. It has made \$100 often in one day. For any machine hulling and cleaning 84 for market as much clearer seed in one day as the VICTOR. ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet mailed FREE. NEWARK MACHINE CO. NEWARK, O.

### "THE HAMILTON"

Combined Drill, Planter and Wire Check Rower. Wheels can be run on or off the seed row.



Will drill 1 grain at a time 12, 16 or 20 inches apart. Will plant 2, 3 or 4 grains in a hill. Send for Circular.

FARMER & DEUSCHER, Hamilton, Ohio.

## EVAPORATING FRUIT

Full treatise on improved methods, yields, profits, prices and general statistics, free. AMERICAN MFG CO. WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA, PA.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BIG Wages summer and winter; samples free. National Copying Co., 300 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

40 Lovely chromos, name on, 1 Model love letter, 10 love cards, all 10c. 6-50c. O. A. Brainard, Higzandum, Or.

\$72 a week. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

SPLENDID! 50 Latest Style chromo cards, name, 10c. Premium with 3 packs. E. H. Pardee, New Haven, Conn.



# THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
**KANSAS FARMER CO.**

H. O. DEMOTTE, President.  
E. M. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.  
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent.  
W. A. PEPPER, Editor.

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

**Single Subscriptions:**  
One copy, one year, \$1.50  
One copy, six months, 1.00

**Club Rates:**  
Five copies, one year, \$7.50  
Ten copies, one year, 13.20  
Fifteen copies, one year, 18.40

Any one wishing to secure a free copy for one year, may do so by sending in, at one time, the number of subscribers named in any one of the above three clubs, accompanied by the corresponding amount of cash.

REMEMBER:—The club must be FULL and the CASH must accompany the order. If you wish the FREE COPY, so state in your order.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

The twenty-third annual St. Louis fair will begin Monday, October 1.

H. W. Hill & Co., Decatur, Ill., advertise hog machinery; that is, machinery for ringing, marking, etc. See their ad—"That hog of mine."

In answer to our request for the best sheep dip, we have received several statements in favor of Little's Chemical Fluid.

For one hundred and fifty dollars one can get a "Lightning horse cleaning machine" from the Universal Joint company, 30, Broad street, N. Y.

Our readers will find the manual published by the American Mfg. Co., of Waynesboro, Pa., on Evaporating Fruit, a valuable and interesting treatise on this subject. Sent free on application.

Mr. L. F. White, a farmer of Mitchell county, called on the FARMER folks one day last week. He gives a good report of his locality. Two creameries are now in operation and more in prospect. A great deal of sorghum cane will be raised this year.

Our correspondent, Mr. Wheeler, of Gove county, honored us this week with a pleasant call. He spent a day in Topeka and was much interested, especially with the display at the agricultural department at the State House. He says cane and broom-corn do well in his section.

S. Simpson & Co., proprietors of the Colorado Hotel at the Kansas City stock yards, keeps one of the most popular places in the city. It is the oldest hotel at the yards and any day you will find shippers, breeders, farmers, and stockmen generally there in large numbers; but if you want to see the crowd, give them a call during the public sales.

The wool market is not very active. It is thought low medium and coarse wools will command better prices this year than last. This year's crop is expected to be large and of improved texture. The demand keeps pace, however, with increased productions. Price, Marmaduke & Co., St. Louis, expect a decline in prices upon the taking effect of the new tariff, July 1, and the reduction is expected to be felt chiefly on wool in the fleece.

The Kansas City Price Current will appear in a bright, new, spring dress on the first of May, and it is getting so proud over the change that it is going to take a new name, also. Thereafter it will be issued in sixteen to twenty pages, printed on fine calendar paper, and the name will be Kansas City Live Stock Record and Price Current. The only thing we don't like about it is the name—it is too long. Why occupy so much space in this busy world with a name? Look at our plain, simple KANSAS FARMER. But we are proud of our neighbor if it has got a long name. It is a first-rate stock journal, and we tender congratulations on its success. We are pleased, also, that the Daily Record will run right along, too.

## Stockmen in Council at Dodge City.

In pursuance of appointment there was a large and enthusiastic gathering of stockmen at Dodge City last week. The value of stock represented ran away up into millions. Gov. Glick was present and took an active part in the proceedings. The Governor is a breeder of no mean pretensions.

The KANSAS FARMER was represented by Dr. A. M. Eidson, a prominent stock man of Osage county. From his notes of the proceedings, and what we find in the Dodge City Daily Times, we are able to present to our readers a very complete report.

In stating the objects of the meeting Mr. Arthur Gorham said: "They are two-fold. In the first place, that we, representing the great business of this section of the country, may bind ourselves together in a permanent organization—a Cattlemen's Association—for mutual protection, and for the general advancement of our interests.

Secondly, that the cattlemen may have an opportunity of coming together for better acquaintance, and for the discussion of questions of common interest.

The time was—and not very long ago, either—when the great country tributary to this point was occupied by comparatively few herds of cattle; when every man had his distinct range and plenty of it, so that there was comparatively little danger of herds intermingling. The cattle man was independent of his neighbors, and gathered his cattle and conducted his business generally in his own way and as he saw fit. Then cattle were cheap, and the loss of a few head, more or less, was a matter of little thought. Horses were a trifling consideration. The expenses of the business were light, and the profits proportionately large, and there was no necessity of an association of this kind.

Now all this is changed. The ranges are filled up—crowded to overflowing; cattle of different herds intermingling in almost inextricable confusion—so that the greatest labor and greatest expense of the whole year's work is in gathering and separating the herds. Our cattle have largely increased in value, and represent money, and the loss of even a few is a thing to be felt, and to be guarded against if possible. The cost of horses is an important item; the expenses of doing the business have increased in every way, and profits have proportionately diminished; and it behooves us to combine and systemize our work that the greatest good can be accomplished with the smallest expenditure of time, labor and money.

We must learn to save; much of this can be done to infinitely better advantage by a combination of effort—by an organization representing such an enormous amount of invested capital, and holding the power consequent thereon—than could possibly be done by each one working separately, as an individual.

As for the second object of the meeting. The business of cattle raising is peculiar in this respect, and with the almost single exception of farming, stands pre-eminently by itself in this—that there is no competition—indeed there is an absolute community of interest, even to the extent that we are in a measure dependent upon each other in order that we may so conduct our business as to lead to success in results. The broker on Wall street, the merchant on Broadway, cares nothing who his next door neighbor may be; he knows that he is his rival—his competitor in business—and that is all. He asks nothing from him and expects to give nothing in return.

Yet these men, and those representing other trades and mercantile pursuits, with interests antagonistic in many respects, and having the advantage too of

being near together where they can easily reach each other when occasion requires, have found it to their advantage—and indeed it has now become an acknowledged necessity—to band themselves together in organizations of this sort, in order that they may meet from time to time to interchange ideas, discuss subjects of mutual interest and study each other's ways and processes.

If this is of benefit to these men, how much more so must it be to us who admit that for the successful prosecution of much of our work we are dependent on each other and feel keenly the necessity of harmonious, joint action, and laboring too, as we do, under the great disadvantage of being located so far apart, that it is often exceedingly difficult to get at each other when it is most necessary to do so."

Gov. Glick said: "It is a well recognized fact that Western Kansas, Texas and the Indian Territory furnish more meat than any other country in the world. In the East, the large farms have been divided up into smaller ones and the result is that stock raising cannot be carried on to any extent. While a farm of one hundred and sixty acres is sufficient to work and make a living upon, it is not large enough to raise stock on a very extensive scale. But the business of stock raising requires a greater and larger range to carry it on successfully. Cattle raising, therefore, has become the leading business of Western Kansas, and instead of our meat being produced by the Eastern States it is now produced by the Western States and the business of cattle raising is increasing each year. A few years ago the New England States purchased their beef from Ohio and Kentucky. I remember years ago, when I was a small boy, that the Miami and Scioto valleys in Ohio, and the state of Kentucky, furnished most of the meat in the United States; but in that short time the country has been filled up and farms divided into smaller ones, until now Western Kansas furnishes more meat than the State of Ohio or Kentucky either. That business is increasing and now the western plains are becoming the greatest stock raising country in the world. They are now becoming the great center of the United States for stock raising. My friends, this business you are engaged in is an honorable business and profitable business if properly conducted. It dates back to Abraham, as we read of him raising cattle. You are engaged in the business of raising meats for Europe. Their lands are such that other business than stock raising is more profitable.

In this country you have the ranges and all the facilities in the world to raise cattle and make a success of it. To make a success of the stock raising business you must raise better cattle. It would pay you to raise cattle that would weigh fourteen to fifteen hundred pounds, and get from one and a half to two cents per pound for your meat. It would cost you very little more money and you would get from fifteen to twenty dollars more money on the head than you now receive for the long, lank, slab-sided Texas steers. In his place you are raising high-bred Short-horns. In place of waiting four years, you have in two years in your thoroughbred what the Texas cattle make at four, furnishing better meat and taking less feed and attention at two years old than Texas steers at four, and being located as you are, you can make more money transporting such cattle than you can the Texas steer. Again, you can command the attention of the railroad company with your millions of dollars of wealth and therefore command the situation, and they must come to your terms." [Applause.]

A number of other gentlemen spoke,

but most of them very briefly and on miscellaneous subjects. Mr. E. H. Borton closed his address with this:

"This event will be one historical epoch in the annals of our country. Years hence, as we recount the incidents of the past, this occasion will be among the most treasured reminiscences of our hearts. A hundred years hereafter, should you and I be alive and go through the historical museum of the state, there we will behold the famous heel spurs, the saddle, the leggins, the slicker and all the accoutrements of camp life. I cannot speak to advise you gentlemen of wealth and experience, but I would say a word to the young men. This is a meeting of the cattle kings as it was in olden times, an assembly of Lords and Barons in conclave. But I will say a word to the young men, to the cow boys. To you, the cattle interests of the West owe much of their prosperity. It is you who ride through storms in the midst of winter, and stand guard in the beating rain, and the dreary trail, through the monotony of camp life. It is you who devote the flower of your life to these arduous duties, and in conclusion, it is but fitting that I give a toast, to the cow boys, 'the cow boys, the pioneers of the plains.'"

A constitution was reported and adopted, the second section of which is as follows:

SEC. 2. We, the undersigned cattle growers of Southwest Kansas, Indian Territory and Pan-Handle of Texas, do hereby associate ourselves to advance the interest of stock-growers in this section of the country, and for mutual protection and benefit.

The admission fee is \$15 and assessments are to be made in proportion to the number of cattle owned by the members.

Section nineteen requires every member to give notice to the executive committee of all cases of cattle stealing coming within their knowledge.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the custom of carrying fire-arms should be discontinued, and it is hereby made the duty of the members of the Association, foremen of round-ups, and foremen of ranges, to use every effort possible to prevent the carrying of fire-arms by cattle men at all times and places except when absolutely necessary.

Permanent officers were elected. For President, H. H. McCoy; Vice President, Arthur Gorham; Secretary, C. W. Willets; Treasurer, F. B. York; Executive Committee Messrs. F. D. Curn, Frank Spencer, and R. J. Hardesty.

The Chairman appointed the following persons on the round-up committee: John Edgar, A. Young, Geo. Anderson, D. W. Barton, Hugh O'Neil, T. S. Bugbee, H. Kollar, Wash. Mussett, Sim. Holstein, Frank Spencer and A. H. McCoy.

## Inquiries Answered.

Persons desiring special information concerning the Alliance, ought to address L. A. Mulholland, Secretary of State Alliance, Topeka, Kansas. The Alliance is a worthy organization—wholly unobjectionable.

In reply to questions of J. J. J., we quote from census report for 1880:

The number of persons engaged in agriculture in the United States, over ten years of age, including laborers, 7,670,493.

The statistics of iron and steel manufactures embrace blast furnaces, bloomeries, forges, rolling mills and steel works of all kinds, so that we do not have the rail work stated separately. We give total for the entire industry, just as it appears in the report: The total number of persons employed in the iron and steel industries of the country, 133,203.

Persons engaged in specific cotton manufactories—total, 172,544; men, 59,685; boys, 15,107; women, 84,539; girls, 13,213.

Total employed in working woolen goods, 86,504; males above 16 years, 46,978; females above 15 years, 29,372; children and youths, 10,154.



## Polled Cattle Sale at Kansas City.

These cattle are growing rapidly into popularity. The sale of Mr. Matthews and the Geary Bros., at Kansas City the last week, shows how great the demand is for the "black coats." Prices were very high. It was a fine lot of cattle, but the average Short-horn sales last year was only a little over one hundred dollars. Of this particular sale the Kansas City Price Current says that of all the public sales of fine cattle that have ever been held there, none ever attracted the attention that this one did. A good crowd was in attendance notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather Wednesday morning. But the afternoon was pleasant, and increased numbers visited the sale grounds at River View Park. Missouri and Kansas were both well represented by prominent breeders, and quite a number of prominent ranchmen were on hand. The cattle were in good condition, and attracted much admiration. Col. Muir and Harris were auctioneers, and soon got the crowd interested. Bidding was fairly spirited from the start and good prices realized. The opening day, Wednesday, 13 Polled Angus bulls sold at a range of \$380 to \$805, average \$540, and six females at a range of \$460 to \$700, average \$806. Of Galloways, 28 bulls were sold from \$355 to \$800, average \$531.

Thursday the weather was bright and attendance again good. The first part of the day, bidding was active and prices ruled much the same as Wednesday, but towards the close sales became slower. 6 Angus or Aberdeen cows and heifers sold for \$4,650, an average of \$775. Maria, a very handsome cow went to Hewins & Titus, of Cedarvale, Kas., at \$1,160 and Col. S. W. Prowers, of West Las Animas, Col., paid \$1,025 for Carpie, another very pretty cow. 20 bulls realized \$7,955, an average of \$497. The Galloways sold equally as well. 18 females brought \$10,000, an average of \$555 and 28 bulls sold for \$13,560, an average of \$484.

Friday the closing day, the attendance was much lighter, but as few animals were offered good prices were obtained. Five Angus or Aberdeen cows and heifers sold for \$3,120, an average of \$625 and 2 bulls for \$1,110, an average of \$555 and one Galloway bull went at \$530. The totals for the three days were: Seventeen Angus or Aberdeen females for \$11,410, an average of \$671; 32 bulls for \$15,855, an average of \$495. Of Galloways the entire sales were 18 females for \$10,530, an average of \$585, and 53 bulls for \$30,460, an average of \$575.

## WEDNESDAY'S SALES—FEMALES—ANGUS OR ABERDEEN.

We have not room for pedigrees.

- No. 1. Fillia, Peter Robideau, Wallace, Kansas, \$650.  
No. 2. Dolly, Saml Seegrist, Avoca, Kansas, \$460.  
No. 3. Tiffy, of Tyvie 7th, H A Clark, Wallace, Kansas, \$700.  
No. 4. Eliza Haddo 4th, M R Platt, Kansas City, Mo, \$460.  
No. 8. Mith, R D Adkins, Parkville, Mo, \$650.  
No. 20. Dorianne, R C Bloomfield, Col, \$700.

## BULLS—ANGUS OR ABERDEEN.

- No. 22. Ferrellan, Frank Robinson, Belton, Mo, \$510.  
No. 25. Leopold, Peter Robideau, Wallace, Kansas, \$380.  
No. 26. Lochnager, B C Rhodes, Dodge City, Kas, \$410.  
No. 27. Alvan, S S Matthews, Kansas City, Mo, \$380.  
No. 28. Barbarian, John Earton, Peculiar, Mo, \$300.  
Bull not in catalogue, J V Harges, \$400.  
No. 30. Nicholas, M R Platt, Kansas City, \$310.  
No. 44. Henchman, R L Greer, Aullville, Mo, \$510.  
No. 48. Prince of Abergeldie, J D L Jones, Belton, Mo, \$400.  
No. 51. Jacob, R T Atkins, Parkville, Mo, \$700.

## GALLOWAYS—BULLS.

- No. 93. Normandy of Airds, Geo Rhodes, Harper, Kas, \$675.  
No. 95. Arabi of Airds, C W Ament, Anthony, Kas, \$540.  
No. 118. Maxwell of Glenlee, J J Grove, Marion, Kas, \$500.  
No. 74. What's Wanted, J N B Hargis, Belton, Mo, \$800.

- No. 76. Hector of Kirkhill, T W McCoy, Mound City, Mo, \$810.  
No. 83. Rover of Easter Fullock, W B Estill, Estill, Mo, \$905.  
No. 130. Earl of Peebles, Estill & Elliott, Estill, Mo, \$940.  
No. 131. Manfred, A T Garth, Columbia, Mo, \$490.  
No. 82. Cairnfield, B Shelby, Lexington, Mo, \$630.  
No. 85. Prince Imperial, Peter Robideau, \$795.  
No. 87. Lord of Galloway (1945) G W Galloway, Mound City, Mo, \$415.  
No. 89. Mutineer of Barlae, (1947) W A Greer, Aullville, Mo, \$450.  
No. 92. Darwin (1950), Greevern, Houghton & Co, Medicine Lodge, Kas, \$460.  
No. 94. Farnworth (1952), Jos Geantier, Hayes City, Kas, \$460.  
No. 96. Scotch Gentleman (1954), C W Ament, Anthony, Kas, \$540.  
No. 98. Herd Laddie (1956) R O Bloomfield, \$510.  
No. 99. Scotch Plowboy (1957) H A Clark, Wallace, Kas, \$490.  
No. 107. Scotch Diamond (1957) S S Matthews, Kansas City, \$605.  
No. 104. Oliver Twist (1962) E J Price, Emporia, Kas, \$800.  
No. 105. Arabi of Troquhain (1963) J V B Hargis, \$485.  
No. 206. Mutineer of Troquhain (1964) C W Ament, Anthony, Kas, \$380.  
No. 107. Eskdale Harden (1965) J B Jones, Aullville, Mo, \$365.  
No. 111. Factor (1966) A J McClusick, Clay Co, Mo, \$500.  
No. 113. Pride of Urr, (1971) D Stewart, Hutchinson, Kas, \$500.  
No. 114. Morning Star (1972) J Larkin, Oberlin, Kas, \$690.  
No. 115. Black Watch 2d (1973) Greever, Houghton & Co, \$490.  
No. 116. Sir Garnet of Barsaloch (1974) Wm Yost, Belton Mo, \$475.  
No. 117. Brow Lad (1975) A A Bryan, Montezuma, Iowa, \$400.  
No. 120. The Collier (1978) Wilson Keys, Sterling, Kas, \$485.  
No. 123. Lochside (1981) Thos Kiddy, Huntsville, Kas, \$415.

## THURSDAY'S SALES—FEMALES—ABERDEEN OR ANGUS.

- No. 10. Maria, Hewins & Titus, Cedarvale, Kas, \$1,160.  
No. 11. Melina 3, J W Prowers, West Las Animas, Col, \$623.  
No. 12. Duchess 13, calved Oct 27, '81; R C Bloomfield, \$500.  
No. 13. Waterside Bianca 2d (5195) calved Feb 1, '81; Peter Robideau, \$810.  
No. 16. Nightingale 15th, Vol VIII, calved Mch 7, '81; J H Turner, Glasgow, Mo, \$530.  
No. 19. Carpie (4372) calved April 2, '80, J W Prowers, \$1,025.

## BULLS—ABERDEEN OR ANGUS.

- No. 21. Fine Fellow (2109) G W Henry, Kansas City, \$500.  
No. 24. Vice President, R C Bloomfield, \$460.  
No. 85. Black Lock, J W Prowers, \$650.  
No. 86. Sir Martin, H A Clark, \$660.  
No. 87. Urban, R E Lawrence, Wichita, Kas, \$400.  
No. 88. Lord Macdonald (2212) J W Prowers, \$520.  
No. 89. Norseman, M R Platt, \$405.  
No. 40. Orleans Laddie, N W Ewing, Kansas City, \$400.  
No. 41. Lindhope, J W Smith, Warrensburg, Mo, \$435.  
No. 42. Blacking Vol VIII, O M Harris, Glasgow, Mo, \$430.  
No. 43. Tullochallum, (2378) J W Prowers, \$100.  
No. 45. Blackthorn, J H Grill, Pittsburg, Kas, \$490.  
No. 47. Agrostos (1935) Stephen Beery, Trenton, Mo, \$390.  
No. 49. Kynon, M R Platt, \$395.  
No. 52. Bluebeard 7th (1995) C B Rhodes, \$680.  
No. 132. Carbo, Jno H Turner, Glasgow, Mo, \$380.  
No. 133. Prince of Balmoral, J E Bellum, Belton, Mo, \$410.  
No. 134. Royal Justice, Wm Rodges, Kansas City, Mo, \$620.  
No. 135. Falstaff (2097) W A Pierce, Topeka, Kas, \$500.  
No. 136. Heather Boy, E W Heath, McPherson, Kas, \$320.

## GALLOWAYS—FEMALES.

- No. 45. Nelly of Breckonhill (4557) J F Childs, Buckner, Mo, \$825.  
No. 55. Betty 2d of Breckonhill, (4558) Chas Stone, Kansas City, Mo, \$700.  
No. 57. Lizzie of Byrecroft (4560) R L Greer, \$510.  
No. 58. Queen of Byrecroft (4561) W F Yates, Morton, Mo, \$550.  
No. 59. Jennie 2d of Little Whitriggs, (4662) A L McClellan, Ellsworth, Kas, \$555.  
No. 60. Tibbie 2d of Little Whitriggs, (4563) T W McCoy, Mound City, Mo, \$700.  
No. 61. Wigtownshire Beauty, (4564) Chas Collings, Hutchinson, Kas, \$980.  
No. 62. Marion of Cornwall, E C Hill, Dawson's Mill, Neb, \$430.  
No. 63. Littleton Star, (4566) A W Hamilton, Wellington Kas, \$660.  
No. 65. Littleton Belle, (4569) Jos Geantier \$500.  
No. 66. Bess of Knockman, (4567, late 3867) W E Ewing, \$680.  
No. 67. Wigtownshire Queen (4570) Peter Robideau, \$630.  
No. 68. Scotch Lassie (4571) E A Brown, \$610.  
No. 69. Blue Bell 2d, I W Duncan & Son, Independence, Mo, \$210.  
No. 70. Black Bessie 2d, B C Redlon, \$340.  
No. 71. Heather Bloom (399) S A Willard, Ray Co, Mo, \$585.  
No. 72. Maggie Laidlaw 2d, Saml Jaslin, Canada, \$280.  
No. 73. Nellie Gray 4th, I W Duncan, Independence, Mo, \$305.

## BULLS.

- No. 76. Donald 3d, (1934) Petr Robideau, \$605.

- No. 77. Napier (1885, late 1711) G E Rhodes, Harper, Kas, \$400.  
No. 78. Dick of Mossburn (1936) J S Goodrich, Goodrich, Kas, \$600.  
No. 79. Black Knight of Kirkcudbright (1937) G E Rhodes, Harper, Kas, \$590.  
No. 80. The Souther of Selkirk (1938) Hewins & Titus, \$600.  
No. 81. Johnnie Halliday (1939) Greever, Houghton & Co, \$605.  
No. 83. Clarence (1941) T J Price, Emporia, Kas, \$720.  
No. 84. Punch of Anchenreoch (1942) Jas Geantier, \$520.  
No. 86. Bonnie Prince Charlie (1944) O F Dougherty, Liberty, Mo, \$340.  
No. 88. Hindoo (1946) Scott & Thrall, Kas, \$590.  
No. 90. Belgrave (1948) W W Bock, Martinsville, Mo, \$450.  
No. 91. Beauchamp (1949) Hewins & Titus, \$645.  
No. 96. Scotch Farmer (1955) Greever, Houghton & Co, \$360.  
No. 100. Black Diamond (1958) S A Wooler, Richmond, Mo, \$490.  
No. 102. The Young Laid (1960) Mr Rodgers, Independence, Mo, \$510.  
No. 103. Don Quixote (1961) B C Redman, Farlington, Kas, \$510.  
No. 108. Eskdale Hero (1966) H C Childs, Buckner, Mo, \$355.  
No. 109. Plougman (1967) Vermilye Bros, Winfield, Kas, \$405.  
No. 112. Glalsters Laddie (1970) Peter Robideau, \$370.  
No. 119. Barrhill (1977) Joel F Childs, Mayview, Mo, \$395.  
No. 111. Moorcock of Knockycold (1979) T W McCoy, \$369.  
No. 122. Crovur of Culreoch (1980) W H Patler, Higinville, Mo, \$400.  
No. 124. Bartaggar, [1982] Jno H Campbell, Wetmore, Kas, \$510.  
No. 125. Low Park (1983) J Williams, Liberty, Mo, \$510.  
No. 127. Stub and Twist, '82, Mr news, Kansas City, \$450.  
No. 128. Blackmour, A Love, Hector, Kas, \$310.  
No. 129. Dinah's Boy, Chas Collins, Hutchinson, Kas, \$370.

## FRIDAY'S SALES—FEMALES—ABERDEEN OR ANGUS.

- No. 5. Isabel, M R Platt, \$630.  
No. 7. Waterside Ida, [6803] J H Turner, Glasgow, Mo, \$590.  
No. 9. Daisy 5th, M R Platt, \$550.  
No. 15. Beauty 11th, O M Harrison, Glasgow, Mo, \$500.  
No. 17. Claudina [5150] Hewins & Titus, \$800.

## BULLS.

- No. 23. Lascar Payton, Montgomery, Kansas City, \$700.  
No. 34. Reuben, R T Murray, Martinsville, Mo, \$410.  
No. 56. Rosy of Kirkconnell [4559] A Love, Hector, Kas, \$530.

## Gossip about Stock.

The Sumner County Wool Growers' Association held an informal meeting last Saturday and adjourned until the 28th inst. at which time a full attendance is requested as arrangements will then be made for the sale of this spring's clip of wool.

From the Chase County Courant we learn that J. C. Dwell, near Cedar Point, has about 1,800 head of thoroughbred Merino sheep that he got from Michigan, and which, with the help of one man, he kept in excellent condition during the winter.

The Kinsley Graphic says: Tom Johns brought in two car loads of thoroughbred Hereford and Short-horn stock last Sunday from Illinois. In the lot is one imported two-year-old Hereford bull which cost him one thousand dollars, and he is a beauty.

L. E. Shattock, of Stanberry, Mo., bought of H. V. Pugsley a ram lamb (sire Stubby 440) that has made the following shearing record: 1st fleece 14½, 2d 26½, and third (1888) 37½, of extra fine white staple, sheared and weighed by David Baker & John Lilly. Ram's name Sammy.

The mechanical and agricultural stakes (for colts) to be trotted at Lexington, Ky., in the fall of 1883, have closed, and the Hambletonians have a large majority of the entries over all other breeds. The same thing, says the Chicago Breeders' Gazette, is true of the entries in the colt stakes to be trotted at Chicago.

Don't forget that April 25, 26, and 27, are the dates for the great sale at Kansas City, of Galloways and Polled Angus cattle. We have good authority for saying this is undoubtedly the best lot of cattle ever offered for sale in America. Mr. Cochran and the Leonards are well known as careful breeders and extensive importers of the purest stock.

The eighth annual sale of the Jackson Co. Mo. Short-horn breeders will be held at Kansas City, May 23, 24, and 25, when 75 head of pure bred Short-horns of their own breeding will be offered for sale. These men have a good reputation as reliable breeders and there should be a large attendance.

M. R. Platt sold one of his Polled Angus bulls to Wm. Watson, Hector, Kansas, for \$1200.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 16, 1883.

## Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE. Market weak, slow and 5a10c lower; native steers averaging 931a1322 lbs, sold at \$5 40a 6 00; stockers and feeders, \$4 00a4 75; cows \$3 00a 4 50.

HOGS. Market a shade better for selected; mixed and light steady; lots averaging 259a280lbs sold at \$7 05a7 30.

SHEEP. Market quiet; natives, averaging 78a105 lbs sold at \$3 87½a5 10.

	Receipts.	Shipments
Cattle.....	2,879	.....
Hogs.....	2,047	.....
Sheep.....	121	.....

## Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT. Market firmer but quiet; No. 1 cash, \$1 04 bid, \$1 06 asked; No. 2 cash, 95½c bid, 96½c asked; No. 3 cash, 88½c bid.

CORN. Market firmer; No. 2 mixed, 41½c cash; 43c, May; 44½c, June.

OATS. Steady; No. 2, 37c bid.

RYE. Steady; No. 2, 45½c bid, 47c asked.

BUTTER. We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy (nominal).....	32a
Creamery, choice.....	a28
Choice Dairy.....	23a25
Good to choice Western store packed.....	16a18
Medium.....	13a15

EGGS. Scarce and active at 15c.

CHEESE. Market quiet.

Young America..... 16  
Full cream flats..... 14  
Skim flats..... 10

POTATOES. 50c to 1.00.

BROOM CORN. Common, 2a2½c per lb.; Missouri evergreen, 3a4c; Hurl, 4a5c.

CASTOR BEANS. We quote prime crushing at \$1.40a1.50 per bus.

SORGHUM. We quote at 31a32c per gal. for dark and 37a39 for light.

FLAX SEED. We quote at \$1 20a125 per bu.

WOOL. We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub-washed 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 20a 21c; fair do at 17a19; coarse, 16a18c; New Mexico, 14a 8c.

SEEDS. These prices on country orders.

	Per bus.
Clover, red, prime.....	\$3 75a
Timothy.....	a2 00
Kentucky blue grass, clean.....	1 20a
Kentucky blue grass, extra clean.....	1 30a
Orchard grass.....	a2 10
Red top, or herd grass.....	90a 95
Hungarian.....	a1 00
Flaxseed, pure.....	1 55a
Osage orange, old.....	2 50a
Osage orange, new.....	3 75a
German Millet.....	90a1 00
Common millet.....	60a 70
Set onions, tops.....	2 50
" yellow bottoms.....	3 50
" white bottoms.....	3 50

## Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE. Receipts 6,500. Selling lower. Export steers, \$6 10a6 65; good to choice shipping, 5 50a6 00; common to fair, 5 10a5 60; butchers and cannery, cows, \$2.50a4.65; fair to good steers, \$4 35a 60.

HOGS. Receipts 9,000. Market 10c lower. Mixed packing \$6 9 a7 30; heavy, \$7.4 a7 75; light, \$6 90 a7 30.

SHEEP. Receipts 5,600. Market weak. Common to fair, \$3 85a5 20; good, to choice, \$6 00a6 50.

## Chicago Produce Market.

WHEAT. May opened at \$1 06½c; noon \$1 06½c. June opened at \$1 05½c; noon \$1 09c.

CORN. May opened at 53½c; noon, 54½c. June opened at 55½c; noon, 56½c.

PORK. May opened at \$18 15; noon, \$18 17½.

## St. Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports:

HOGS. Slow and lower; good light shipping, \$7 20a7 35; mixed to good packing, \$7 00a7 40; butchers to extra, \$7 30a7 55.

CATTLE. Generally quiet; more demand for butchers than shippers, although the latter are in fair request; exports, \$6 50a6 80; heavy shipping, \$6 00a6 50; light shipping steers, \$5 50a 6 00; common steers, \$4 25a5 25; medium to choice butcher steer, \$5 00a6 00.

SHEEP. Market quiet and easier; light shipping demand; common to medium, \$3 50a 4 50; fair to good, \$4 75a5 50; choice to fancy, \$3 75a6 75.

WHEAT. Red winter, May \$1 10.

## TYPE FOR SALE.

This office has several hundred pounds of Brevier and Nonpareil type for sale at sixteen cents a pound.

Farmers are Mechanics in many ways and need a Mechanical Journal. The Cincinnati Artisan is valuable, and the only 50-cent a year mechanical paper in the country. Send 10 cents for sample and club and premium rates. Address W. P. Thompson, Manager, Cincinnati.

Rochester SEEDS

Seed Potatoes. Price Lists Free. H. Glass, Seed Grower, Rochester, N. Y.



## THE TARIFF.

NUMBER SEVEN.

## WOOL, SORGHUM AND FLAX.

Kansas is fast coming into prominence as a wool, sorghum and flax growing state. Wool always has been, and always will be in demand; flax is better than cotton for some purposes; and sorgho, we believe, will soon be one of the most popular plants grown. It may be a mistaken thought; still it is our opinion that in ten years from the present time, Americans will produce all the low grade sugars our home markets need, and in 20 years we need not import a pound of any kind. Sorgho is to work this change. The one cent a pound tax now imposed will then be paid no more. American-made sugars will then be as cheap as those of any other people when brought to our markets. Like all other manufacturing has done, this will reduce prices as fast as we become our own masters in the market.

Flax we are wasting every year by thousands of tons. The fibre raised in Kansas would make table cloth for the whole country. But so long as foreign flax and jute supplies our wants there is no inducement to build factories to work up our own.

Wool we now raise and have market for it, but it has to compete with foreign wool notwithstanding the tariff. The history of wool in this country is very instructing. Under the stimulus of the Morrill tariff, our sheep have increased wonderfully and the wool clip in proportion; yet, while foreign wool is taxed ten cents and upwards a pound, the price of our home grown wool is not any higher now than it was when the foreign article came in free. We have in our possession a table of prices of wool in this country every year since 1824. The average price of medium wool, taking January, April, July and October as the months, in 1824 was 44½ cents per pound; in 1834, it was 54; in '44, it was 40½; in '54, it was 43; in '64 (when gold was 250) it was 87½ (or 35 in gold); in '74, it was 54 (49½ gold); in '82, it was 35½. Coarse wool has ranged from 40 cents in 1824, to 24 in 1848, and 45 in '56. The war period is not included. Fine wool was 75 cents in 1831; 37 in '44. In October '82 fine wool was 42 cents, medium 45, and coarse 34. The average prices of washed Ohio fleece wool in the United States from 1824 to 1861 were: Fine, 53 and one-tenth; medium, 42 and four-tenths; coarse 34½. From 1866 to 1882—Fine, 50 and 8-tenths; medium 50; coarse, 44 and 2-tenths.

We need not wonder, then, that wool growers, all over the country are urging high rates of tariff duties; for, if wool-growers of Australia, Italy and South America can afford to bring wool here and pay ten cents a pound tariff, it needs no scholarship to decide that they could afford to sell still cheaper if there was no duty to be paid. We need not pause to consider what would be the effect on wool growing in this country if the tariff was removed; for, if it should drive all the sheep men into other business, that would only give the home market over to other competitors, and it might cheapen a suit of clothes 25 cents to a dollar, and a pair of wool stockings one or two cents.

Kansas also raises cattle and hogs, and wheat and corn, and apples and silk. Twenty-four hours ride over the rail would take a Kansan into the Dominion of Canada. That is a vast region of fertile country peopled by persons who raise wheat, cattle and apples and potatoes as well as we. Without any tariff laws their crops would come in competition with ours, just as Australian wool would compete with Kansas wools. Then, there is India, a wheat country of almost illimitable possibilities. Only recently have we read an official sketch of that wheat land, calling attention of American farmers to future possibilities in the direction of competition there. Russia and Austria are wheat producing countries. All of these wheat growing regions send out wheat every year, and that wheat is often sold side by side with the wheat of our own farmers in the great price regulating market. The only direct and near competition we now have is from our Canadian neighbors; but the future is not entirely free of dangers in other directions. It may not be long, and, in our belief, it will not be long until American wheat will not pay transportation across the Atlantic. If railroad building in the next fifty years grows in a proportion equal to that of the last past fifty years, wheat will

be carried from India, China and Russia to Liverpool and London cheaper than it can be taken from Kansas or New York. Still more. In less than five years Topeka will be on a direct line of traffic between Australia and Chicago. That far away island raises wheat as well as wool. Mexico is one of the best fruit and pastoral regions on earth.

The tariff, then, of 20 cents on wheat and 15 on corn, 4 on butter and cheese, 20 per cent on cattle, 1 cent on beef and pork, and 10 cents on wool, etc., etc., is doing no harm.

Indeed, we believe that American farmers are more interested in the matter of transportation than in that of the tariff; and we believe, further, that if our progress in manufactures and carriage continue to grow as they have done in the past half century, Kansas farms will be worth as much in the year 1933 as New York and Pennsylvania farms were in 1883.

The theory of our statesmen has been, that we must complete our independence of Great Britain by becoming her rival. That point has been gained, for now her people are buying from ours, and travelers in every civilized country in the world see goods of American manufacture there.

But there is left one feature that we have not yet considered except incidentally—the relative cost of labor here and elsewhere. And in this as in every similar case, the poor man is the sufferer. The manufacturer is not the poor fellow that saws the logs, digs the ores, fires the furnaces, puddles the iron, shears the sheep, picks the cotton or runs the loom. These are not the men who dine with Senators and members of great bodies. They are not the men that influence legislation and bring about protective tariffs. But they are the men who must meet with streams of competitors from all parts of the world. They control only their labor and often not that. It was always thus, and we have little hope that it will ever be a fair deal between the rich and the poor. One can wait, the other must hurry. We would have labor better paid; but that, like all other commodities is subject to the law of supply and demand, and we cannot shut the doors which lets our neighbors come in.

We know, as does every one, that it costs more to make any article here, (other things being equal,) than it does in any other country, because, as we have shown, labor costs more. While the average weekly wages among those engaged in the shops and factories of this country is about \$8 per week, it is about \$7 in England, about \$4 in France, and about \$3 in Germany. Where we gain in articles that we make cheaper than others do is partly in the superiority of our machinery, partly in our machines doing more work in the same time, and partly, as in cotton, in saving on transportation. But in some things, as iron, that are heavy and must be hauled long distances, it is doubtful whether we can ever make them as cheaply as our foreign competitors can. We have one advantage, however; a long ocean voyage lies between us and them. That is a protection of at least ten per cent in our favor.

Singular as it is, our principal competitor, our only rival, is England, and there wages are higher than in either France or Germany. Equally singular is the fact that 60 per cent of American exports go to Great Britain and her colonial dependencies; while only one-sixth as much goes to France, and still less to Germany. Hence, then, we have the two great nations—one old, the other young; one working her laborers at 12½ per cent. less than the other, and a ten per cent. ocean between them. That still leaves 2½ per cent. advantage against us. Then, taxes are lower in England than here. We cannot state the difference accurately because of numerous details, but it is considerable. Interest is lower, and capital therefore cheaper; and what is still more formidable, interests there are more largely consolidated: monopoly is greater, thus saving dividends among stockholders, yet netting equal or greater profits to owners.

## THE MONOPOLY FEATURE.

A great deal of useless indignation is wasted in this country on monopolies. Indeed, most of us talk too much. We abuse a monopoly in one direction and pray for it in another. A man, in the same conversation, will pile epithets on corporate power while he is urging a neighbor to vote bonds to some new railroad company. We often

hear men abuse tariff laws because great corporations grow up under their protection, and yet these same men would, by removing tariff laws, support and strengthen the most stupendous monopolies on earth. They will write down figures to show just how many millions of dollars are being stolen from the farmers of this country by manufacturers, when, at the same time the shirt, and trousers, and coat, and boots they are wearing; their wagon, their harness, their reaper and mower, their shovels, axes, spades, forks, rakes, hoes; their tubs and buckets; their cupboards, bureaus and chairs; their carpets, their bedding; their tinware and stoves; their glassware and clocks, have cost them less than they could purchase the same articles for in any other country on the globe. Why destroy monopolies in our own country—monopolies that are giving us good and cheap goods, in order to pay our money to other and stronger monopolies in foreign lands where poor men and women are little better off, if as well, than slaves? Let us take facts as they really are. When we are told that the tariff is costing us too much, let us examine the matter. We do not need to go to a political meeting and listen to shysters abusing one another, and hear fine-spun theories long drawn out, where so many millions are stolen here, and so many squandered there, and that the country is going to the devil at break-neck speed. Rather let us reason from what we know ourselves. Let any man that is fifty years old look back over the period covered by his life, and let him trace the range of prices of all manufactured articles. He knows, and that from his own personal observation and experience, that these things are cheaper now than they were then. (The war deranged prices, and that does not count.) Here in Kansas, the writer of this, 13 years ago, paid \$1.50 a bushel for corn and 28 to 30 cents a pound for bacon. But now we have railroads in every county, and it costs us only about 25 cents to send a bushel of wheat to New York. We may have a suit of clothes brought from Philadelphia for 5 cents, and the cost of carrying a shirt from Boston to Topeka is not noticed in the price. Farmers here in Kansas are growing rich, and many of them began without a dollar. Ride out over our beautiful prairie land and see the neat, thrifty homes of the farmers, with their flocks and herds, their orchards, vineyards and gardens. Many of us are still poor; many of us will never be rich; but nowhere in the world has wealth been more rapidly accumulated in any agricultural region than it has been done here in this fair young empire. True, we have been robbed time and again; we have passed through seasons of fire; but with all our misfortunes, we are building up a great state 4,000 miles away from Liverpool. And the tariff has had much to do with it. If we had never passed any tariff laws, Kansas would still be inhabited by Kaws, Pottawatomies and Osages, and the American people would be slaves of foreign monopolists.

Take the whole country over. We have had seasons of depression and seasons of thrift; we have had hard times and good; we have had panics, strikes and wars; but, through all these changes and modifications the country has grown steadily richer all the time. Immigrants by millions have come to us, and three out of every four of them have gone into agriculture. Not one of them in every thousand has gone back to his former home to stay. They have left countries with whom Americans trade, and they like their new home best.

The farmer's best market is that made by manufacturing industries, and they never start up without protection. The first woolen mill ever built in America (in 1794) was put on land donated to the owners for that purpose, but it soon went under for want of protection against foreign competition. Iron furnaces by scores have failed from the same cause. Still, the country has prospered.

Now, what else is left for us to talk about on this great subject? We have taken up thoughts as they occurred to our mind when writing and have presented many facts which have been gathered, not in a day nor without labor. We have studied to give facts and necessary inferences only, to the end that truth alone should be presented. We have studiously kept our own opinions in the background so that they should not color facts or in any way affect the passing judgment of the reader.

We believe that enough has been shown in

these articles to justify any thoughtful reader in forming an intelligent opinion upon this, the most intricate subject in the whole range of political economy. The reader will naturally and properly ask: What, now, is the KANSAS FARMER's position on this subject? It will be given candidly and, we hope, clearly.

First.—We have shown that there is at least 20 per cent. against us and in favor of England so far as our manufacturing interests are concerned.

Second.—That our country was without manufactures until after protection was afforded by tariff legislation.

Third.—That eighty, yes, fifty years ago, we shipped abroad eight-tenths of our surplus agricultural products, and now we sell that proportion at home.

Fourth.—That home markets are the best ones for the farmer.

Fifth.—That our manufacturers and their dependencies and concomitants have been the means of furnishing these home markets.

Sixth.—That prices of all manufactured articles have been reduced by reason of the existence of our manufactures.

Seventh.—That while manufacturing was growing, railroad building and inland commerce kept abreast, and that cost of carriage (transportation) has been greatly reduced.

Eighth.—That the cost of all, or most, of the manufactured articles used by farmers and their families in this country is less or not more, than it would be if purchased in foreign countries.

Ninth.—That our country as a whole, and particularly the farmers as a class, have prospered.

These, and other general propositions have been established, we believe, plainly and surely. Other, and minor propositions, in greater detail, have been demonstrated with equal clearness—as those relating to lumber, salt, sugar, etc., and from these propositions, and because of them, we conclude—

1.—That in order to complete American independence it was necessary to establish manufacturing industries capable of working up our raw material rather than to send it abroad; and that it is equally necessary to maintain these industries if we would perpetuate our independence.

2.—That a reasonable tariff—at least twenty per cent. average—is not only necessary, but eminently proper.

3.—That the tariff ought to be so adjusted as to afford protection to every national industry that needs it; most to those that need it most, least to those that need it least, none to those that do not need any.

4.—That luxuries, as fine and costly dress goods, costly jewelry—all such things as wealthy and wasteful people only use; all useless and injurious articles, as liquors, tobacco, prepared opium, etc., ought to be taxed—no matter how high; that tea, coffee, spices, salt, lumber, and all things needed and used by the common and poorer classes of people, where such articles are not produced at home, should come in free of duty, and when made at home, the duty should be placed at the lowest possible limit consistent with successful growth or manufacture of the article.

5.—That our present tariff is out of all reasonable proportion to what is needed; that the excess beyond fair and reasonable profits are that much taken from the people and absorbed by owners of large manufacturing establishments, thus encouraging and building up a dangerous aristocracy; that the tariff needs thorough overhauling; it is full of jobbery. Cut down iron and steel; cut down cotton and wool, and wood; get down to what is a fair field, and then let the furnaces seethe and the spindles hum.

6.—We are opposed to a revenue tariff—that is, a tariff for revenue only. England has that, and every poor man there has to pay duty on his tea, coffee and dried fruits, while the rich man gets his extravagant foreign fancies free. A tariff for revenue only would equalize burdens among men and not according to wealth or ability to pay. We believe in protecting the poor man as much as possible from all public burdens. He shoulders his musket when the long roll beats, but the kid glove man hires a substitute. The poor man casts his ballot and there his power ends, for he has no money or time to influence legislation. We believe in paying according to our means. Let wealth pay for the protection it demands, and lend to poverty all possible means of making life pleasant.

## "Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

When boiling cabbage put a slice of salt pork in the water, and an agreeable flavor, with no objectionable grease or fat, will be given to the cabbage.

## For Thick Heads,

Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions.—Wells' May Apple Pills—anti-bilious, cathartic. 10 and 25c.

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.



## E Pluribus Unum.

That is to say the following letter speaks for many others:

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Having been a subscriber to the FARMER some time, and seeing so many good things in it, I do not know how so many calling themselves farmers can do without it, especially the small farmers who, perhaps, think that they are unable to pay for the same. We are what some call poor; but we would not miss a single number for the price of subscription one year. This is no taffy, but fact. We carefully preserve every number. Having had a tenant on our farm one year, we furnished them the paper free, without request, thinking that it would pay more than 100 per cent., which it more than done. Please excuse, but I am in love with just such papers as the KANSAS FARMER. I like your style of teaching; especially your Tariff Question. Wish all your correspondents would treat Prohibition, Railroad Monopoly, etc., etc., in same style; think it would have a more lasting benefit. This section of Kansas is prospering, good crops, fair prices, and liberal railroad facilities have done it. Am like one of your correspondents, I do not fear railroad or other monopolies. Give us health and good seasons, and I tell you all the farmers of Kansas should take care of themselves. Subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER; read it carefully; roll up your sleeves and go to work, and the chances are you will succeed. We have had all of our stock this winter in comfortable quarters. We could rest at night happy, knowing that our cows, calves and hogs all had warm places to sleep. Our pig pens we must thank you for. You kept punching us in the FARMER until we thought it would pay to buy lumber to make a floor for the pens and bank up the north, west and east sides, and a straw roof over north side. It has paid. It would make you laugh to see us feed our hogs on a clean floor and some of our neighbors feed theirs in the mud. Our horses, cows and calves' stables are home-made—forks, poles and hay being the materials used.

We read so much about the value of mangels and carrots that we tried them last year. They paid. The carrots for horses and mangels for cows, calves and hogs. I wish we could induce every farmer in Kansas to plant enough carrots and mangels to feed at least one feed each day through winter and spring to ever animal they have. We feed two such feeds each day, and would feed three if we had enough to last until grass. We pity our horses after carrots are gone. Just think of a healthy boy in a fruit country that cannot get good apples. Horses like carrots better than a boy or girl does a bouncing big sweet apple. Farmers, club together in each neighborhood and buy your seeds of your home dealer. They will not charge you too much if you buy for cash and in quantities. As the FARMER of March 28 said, plant all your vegetables except seed onions in rows. It will save you labor, and produce more and better crops. We will not plant anything less than two and one-half feet between the rows; then we can take a horse and double shovel plow, with two narrow shovels—say two and one-half inches wide, of common length—and we can raise more garden truck in two days' time in the season than you can with your wives and hoes in ten days, and save many a back ache. As about May is the right time to plant mangels, if this letter does not find W. B. we will tell how to plant and grow sich and sich; and as the FARMER has promised to give us light on the sorghum we may send the editor a sample of our sirup made last year; and if from the sample, Mr. Editor thinks our say would be of any benefit to you, we will say "our piece" and tell you the kind of evaporator we used, the amount of fuel each day, and its products, provided the evaporator folks will pay FARMER for the ad. Suggest all correspondents locate themselves as to counties.

SUBSCRIBER.

Republic Co., Kan., March 29, '83.

## DARBYS

## PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, &c.

The free use of the FLUID will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

## Darbys Prophylactic Fluid,

A safeguard against all Pestilence, Infection, Contagion and Epidemics.

Also as a Gargle for the Throat, as a Wash for the Person, and as a Disinfectant for the House.

## A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of diseases and septic (putrescent) floating imperceptible in the air or such as have effected a lodgment in the throat or on the person.

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Externally.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors, Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia.

Price, 50 cts. per bottle. Pint bottles, \$1.00.



*Good for Health*  
Lydia E. Pinkham

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

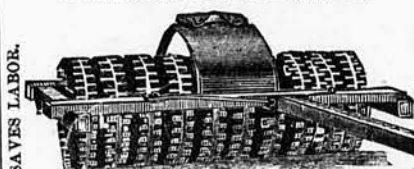
Sold by all Druggists.



## EVERY FARMER

who farms for profit should use

## OUR SOIL PULVERIZER.



Strongest, Simplest, most Durable CLOD CRUSHER in the field. Send for circular. H. F. DEUSCHER, Hamilton, Ohio.

## THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT Flexible Harrow and Grain Cultivator.

All steel teeth. Best implement in use. Unequaled as a sod harrow and pulverizer. Works equally well in growing Wheat, Potatoes or young Corn. Adds 5 to 10 bushels per acre to the yield. 25 to 50 acres per day cultivated by one team. Will pay for itself in one year. Send for Illustrated Price List. H. A. Streeter, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, 80 to 86 Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY.

TOPEKA KANSAS

UNDER CARE OF  
**PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**

For girls and young ladies exclusively. Boarding and day pupils.

**Seventeen Officers and Teachers.**

Faithful maternal oversight for all intrusted to our care.

All branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting, etc.

The largest Music Department west of Chicago and St. Louis. Fall session will open Sept. 13. Send for Catalogue, to  
T. C. VAIL, *Bursar*, or  
BISHOP VAIL, *Pres't*,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE

OF IMPORTED

Polled Angus or Aberdeen,  
**GALLOWAY AND HEREFORD**  
**CATTLE!!**

By Leverett Leonard, Hon. M. H. Cochrane and W. H. and A. Leonard,

**AT RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO.,**  
Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, April 25, 26 & 27, '83,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. each day. The sale will include

- 45 IMPORTED POLLED ANGUS OR ABERDEEN COWS,
- 35 IMPORTED GALLOWAY COWS,
- 45 IMPORTED YEARLING ANGUS BULLS,
- 35 IMPORTED YEARLING GALLOWAY BULLS,
- 15 IMPORTED YEARLING HEREFORD BULLS and 10 to 15 Females of the same breed.

A grand total of 175 head, being the largest number of these breeds ever offered at public auction on this side of the water. The cows that are old enough will be with calves by their sides. The bulls will be in fine condition and fit for immediate service. They are all recently imported and are from the noted herds of Sir George McPherson Grant, Alex. Mann, Cunningham, Clark, McCormack and others, of Scotland, and were purchased without regard to cost. Among them will be found representatives of the most noted families of these famous breeds of cattle. For catalogues address

LEONARD BROS., Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.,  
HON. M. H. COCHRANE, Campton, Canada,  
THE LIVE STOCK INDICATOR, Kansas City, Mo.,  
or BREEDERS' GAZETTE, Chicago, Ill.

COLS. J. W. JUDY and L. P. MUIR, Auctioneers.

## Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y  
C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

Buyers for the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the best market in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs.

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

Kansas Pacific Railway, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.,  
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R.,  
Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R., Missouri Pacific Railway,  
Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W.,  
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the  
(Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad,) Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

**\$173.75** for a SQUARE or UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD PIANO, with Stool, Book and Music.

Only \$30 for an Eight Stop, Sub-Bass and Octave-Coupler ORGAN.

Chapel Organs \$65, Pipe Organs \$94. OTHER BARGAINS fully described in Illustrated Catalogue which is sent FREE with full particulars.

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.

Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

## LANDRETH'S PEDIGREE SEEDS

ESTABLISHED NINETEEN EIGHT YEARS

**SEEDS** For the MERCHANT on our New Plan  
**SEEDS** For the MARKET GARDENER  
**SEEDS** For the PRIVATE FAMILY  
**SEEDS** Crown by ourselves on our own Farms

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.

MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.

**DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA**

## LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

These are not the Small Variety, but LARGE AND MODEL HOGS. Best Feeders, Earliest Maturing, and cut more lean meat to the fat of any known hog. Pigs 75 to 150 days old for sale cheap. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY! Orders now booked for spring pigs. Write for prices and breeding lists.

CHAS. G. MCHATTON, FULTON, MO.



At a recent meeting of the Leavenworth county Horticultural Society, the following discussion was had on "New Fruits." Mr. Holman said: "The fruit originating in a locality should be thoroughly tested there before dissemination, and every opportunity given by the originator to prove its merits. That right now there were some remarkable berries, so advertised, and offered for sale by Eastern dealers, said berries having been originated in this country, and yet were wholly unknown at home. He was importuned by parties in the East for information concerning the wonderful Crimson Beauty and Stayman's Early, originated in his own neighborhood, but was unable to reply. He confessed that so many good points were insisted on that it made him suspicious. He thought that a local horticultural society ought to have sufficient stamina to brand fruits originating in its locality, as good, bad or unknown as the case might be. That several years ago Dr Stayman told him he had a new berry that he had found growing in a row of the old Imperial and was propagating it. Stayman said it was supposed to be a seedling. Mr. Davis said he saw the berries at the St. Joseph fair last autumn, but took no notice of them particularly as he was not interested. Said further as a society we should not condemn without knowledge. Mr. Wellhouse said he had received numerous letters about the berries, but had answered that he knew nothing about them. Messrs Eason, Smith, and Carney said they knew nothing of the above fruits. Mr. Edwards said he saw the berries at Grocer West's last summer, they seemed large and nice—he only saw one box. Mr. Keifer said he had inquired of several dealers in fruit, but none had heard of such berries. The following was found to be the only information the society had. It is taken from the meeting of July 1, 1881, viz. "Dr. Stayman had a red raspberry of great promise, very large, bright scarlet, firm, is a seedling of Scarlet Queen and very much resembles it." The whole history of these berries seem to be involved in obscurity and uncertainty. Mr. Purdy states he paid \$1,000 for each, while Dr. Stayman says Purdy paid or agreed to pay about \$1,000 for control of both three years. To get at the truth it was made a special order at the July meeting to ascertain the history and quality of the berries under discussion, and invite Dr. Stayman to make such exhibit as he might be pleased to do. Also that Messrs. Holman, Smith and Eason be a committee, ad interim, to visit Dr. Stayman's place and report at same time.

Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. When your subscription expires renew at once, and send in two or three new subscribers, or get up a club for a free copy. Keep the ball rolling.

**WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S**  
**IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR**  
**A NEW DISCOVERY.**

For several years we have furnished the Dairyman of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world. It will not color the Buttermilk. It will not turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.

And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become Rancid.

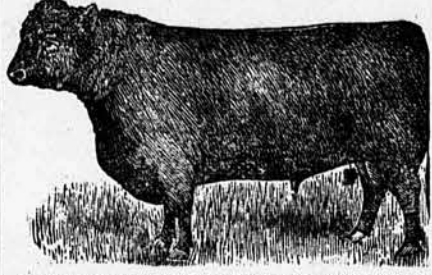
**BEWARE** of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become Rancid and spoil the butter.

If you cannot get the "Improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

### Galloway Cattle

CORN HILL HERD.



Seventy head of bulls and heifers, the latter coming two and three years old; recently imported and all registered in Scotch Herd Book. Stock for sale. Address L. LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.

### Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MAILS, Proprietor,  
 And breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. My Short-horns consist of 26 females, headed by the Young Mary bull Duke of Oakdale 10,899, who is a model of beauty and perfection, and has proved him self a No. 1 sire.

My Berkshires number 10 head of choice brood sows, headed by Kellior Photograph 3551, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest hogs in the State; assisted by Royal Jim, a young and nicely-bred Sully boar of great promise.

Correspondence invited.  
 Address J. J. MAILS, Manhattan, Kansas.

### H. V. PUGSLEY,

PLATTSBURG, (CLINTON COUNTY,) MISSOURI.

—Breeder of—  
**Vermont Registered Merino Sheep.**

150 Merino ewes for sale cheap; 400 grade Merino ewes for sale, cheap, if taken now.



Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped in order with name or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted.  
 C. H. DANA, WEST LEBANON, N. H.

### SEED POTATOES.

5,000 Bushels for Sale.

**White Star**—Most productive and finest in quality and form - \$2.00  
**Mammoth Pearl**—Medium late, very productive - 1.50  
**Magnum Bonum**—Early and very large - 1.25  
**Beauty of Hebron**—Very early, fine quality - 1.25  
**White Elephant**—Late, large and long - 1.50  
**Burbank's Seedling**—Medium late, fine market - 1.00  
**Clark's No. 1**—Very early and desirable - 1.25  
**Pride of America**—Medium early, very valuable - 1.50  
**Early Ohio**—Good, but light yielder - 1.25

The above-named potatoes are all of my own growing, are fine stock, and true to name. Send your orders early.  
 C. H. DYAR,  
 Grower and dealer in new varieties of potatoes,  
 Glenwood, Iowa.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.**  
 American Seabright - \$2.00 for thirteen.  
 Black Javas - 2.50 for thirteen.  
 Houdans - 1.50 for thirteen.  
 Plymouth Rocks - 1.50 for thirteen.

Carefully packed in baskets and warranted to carry safely any distance. Illustrated descriptive circulars sent on application. Address V. B. MARTIN, Mentor, Saline Co., Kansas.  
 Money Order office, Salina, Kas.

### AGENTS

can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth \$10 free. Address E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.



JOSEPH C. MORRISON, PONTIAC, ILL.,  
 Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred

**NORMAN HORSES.**  
 Carefully selected in France by myself, aided by experienced French experts. My last importation consists of 30 large and vigorous Stallions which are now thoroughly acclimated and in prime condition. I am offering this magnificent exhibition of fine Normans for sale and will warrant each horse. All inquiries cheerfully answered.

### MOST EXTENSIVE PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

New Importations Constantly Arriving.  
 CHOICE BREEDING  
 Bare Individual Knees—  
 Lence and  
 Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman Horses

Trotting-Bred Roadsters,  
**HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE.**  
 Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing, large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices, because of extent of business, and low rates of transportation. Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.  
**POWELL BROTHERS,**  
 Springboro, (Crawford Co.) Pennsylvania.  
 Mention the KANSAS FARMER.

### STALLION SEASON

—AT—  
**NORWOOD STOCK FARM, 1883.**

The standard-bred trotting horse  
**Almont Pilot,**

The highest inbred stallion in America—bay, 16½ hands high, weight 1,200 pounds; sired by Almont, the sire of W. H. Vanderbilt's Aldine and Early Rose, the fastest double team in the world,—record 2:16½ at Hartford, October, 1882. Also twenty others with records of 2:30 and better.

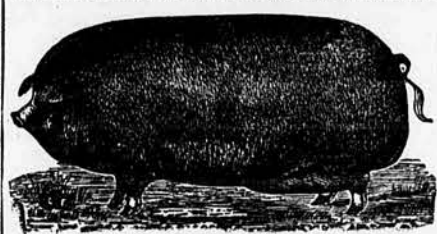
First dam, Lucille, by Alexander's Abdallah; 2nd dam by Pilot, Jr. Almont, by Alexander's Abdallah; 1st dam by Mambrino Chief; 2d dam by Pilot, Jr. Service—\$25 for the season. Payable Jan. 1st, 1884. Young stallions for sale; also Jersey bull and heifer. E. A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

### Bremer Co. Horse Importing COMPANY.

Head Center in America for Cleveland Bays, English and Draft Stallions.  
 In number and quality to insure a satisfactory selection. Every horse selected in Europe by a member of the firm, and fully guaranteed.  
 Address CAPT. W. H. JORDAN, Supt., Waverly, Iowa.

Address CAPT. W. H. JORDAN, Supt., Waverly, Iowa.

### Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Orders booked now for June and July delivery. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.  
 Address M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansas.

### High Class Berkshire Swine.

The attention of Swine Breeders is called to the famous Manhattan Herd of Berkshires

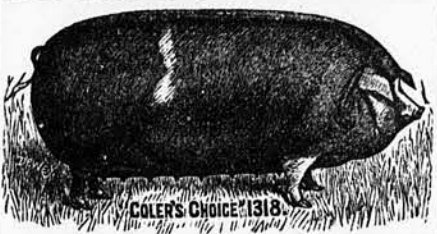
**Bred by A. W. ROLLINS.**

This herd has won 143 high class premiums; including 58 prizes and 13 sweepstakes won this season, showing from Manhattan to St. Louis, and winning the

### Grand Sweepstake Prize at St. Louis.

Also have for sale a number of  
**Young Boars,**  
 fit for service, and a very fine lot of  
**Young Sows,**  
 either bred or not, at very reasonable prices. Send for catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
 A. W. ROLLINS,  
 Manhattan, Kas.

### Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2281, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Rodrick Dhu 1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs.  
 For further information, send for circular and price-list. Address, MILLER BROS., Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

### MERINO PARK STOCK FARM,

Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

WM. BOOTH & SON, Proprietors, Leavenworth,  
 Breeders of REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP.

None but the very best stock that money and experience can produce or procure are used for breeders. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.



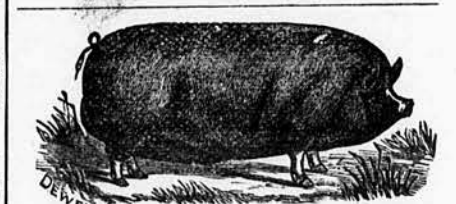
WM. BOOTH & SON, Leavenworth, Kansas,  
 Breeders of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. We are using three Boars this season, at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3615, sire Lord Liverpool No. 221. We are breeding twelve as fine Sows as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and eligible to registry. Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. Our stock are not fitted for the show ring, but for breeding only. Send for prices.



### Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 263 and U. S. Jr. 781, American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3347 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business, and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow in pig, write us.

**RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,**  
 Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

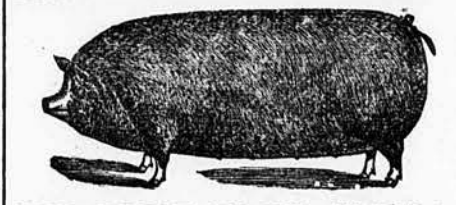


**J. J. ATHERTON,**  
 EMPORIA, : : KANSAS,

Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Seventy-five choice young Berkshires ready for sale; also, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light Brahma, and Plymouth Rock poultry eggs in season. Terms reasonable. Write.

### Established in 1868.



### RIVERSIDE FARM HERD.

—OF—  
**Poland and Berkshires.**

I warrant my stock pure-bred and competent for registry. I have as good Boars at head of my herds as the country will afford, and defy competition. Parties wishing Pigs of either breed of any age, or sows ready to farrow, can be accommodated by sending orders. I send out nothing but FIRST-CLASS STOCK, and warrant satisfaction. Give me a trial.

**J. V. RANDOLPH**  
 Emporia, Kansas.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs. Choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.



## Short Letters.

### More About Artichokes.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In last number of KANSAS FARMER Mr. P. H. Smith gives his experience with artichokes and letters patent. I had some experience also, in 1881. There was a field belonging to a neighbor adjoining me which was grown up to wild artichokes and cotton weeds, and for the time abandoned. I had a flock of sheep, and for convenience let them run in the vacant field whenever they chose, and that was every day. For a while it seemed as if the weeds would be the victors, but on the 9th of June a heavy hail storm prevailed, which broke and battered the weeds considerably and that checked the growth. The sheep continued to browse on them and by August, the weeds seemed pretty well played out. The following spring the stems were raked and burned and the ground planted to corn, when lo, not an artichoke was to be found on the field—all being as dead as Julius Caesar. Nor has any been seen since. No letters patent on the above discovery. W. R.

FENWICK, Republic Co., April 9.—Farm work is progressing. Oats sowing done, some about ready to begin planting. Acreage of corn will be increased over last year; farm products are selling at good prices; money seems plenty and seeking investments; stock of all kinds in demand at fair prices; health in man and beast good; peach prospect poor, as much of last years growth of wood is winter killed; in short all things considered I think this part of Kansas is in the most prosperous condition ever known in her history. D. DORAN.

### In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all druggists.

## THE STRAY LIST.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

### How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full

description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray. The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers. The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement. In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

### Strays for week ending April 4, 1883.

Johnson County.—Frank Huttoon, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Alexander, in Olathe township, Johnson County, Kansas, March 15th, 1883, one two year-old heifer, end of right ear cropped and split, branded C on right hip; valued at \$13.

Cherokee County.—J. T. Veatch, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H. H. Hitchcock, of Garden township, March 7, 1883, one brown horse, about 10 years old, 14½ hands high, branded on right hip and shoulder with indelible brand; valued at \$20.

Morris County.—A. Moser, Jr., clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Olof Swenson, in Parker township, one sorrel horse, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, hind feet white, star in forehead; valued at \$40. HEIFER—Taken up by John Thomas, in Valley township, February 15th, 1883, one red and white heifer, one year old; valued at \$12.

### Strays for week ending April 11, '83

Trego County.—George Pinkham, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by H. T. Whitney, in Grainfield township, March 12, 1883, one two-year-old red and white heifer, branded 1 X; valued at \$25.

Shawnee County.—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk. PONY MARE—Taken up by H. Mangold, Dover township, March 29, 1883, one iron gray mare pony, about 10 years old, black mane and tail, branded "P. S." on left hip, scar on right fore leg; valued at \$15.

Jefferson County.—J. B. Best, clerk. COLT—Taken up by S. R. Green, in Delaware township, March 18, 1883, one dark brown mare colt, coming two years old this spring, medium height, no marks or brands perceptible; valued at \$20.

Brown County.—John E. Moon, clerk. COW—Taken up by H. E. Emery, a white cow about five years old, red ears, crop off right ear, branded with a heart on shoulder and R on right hip and a male shoe on left side. STEER—Taken up by Allen Damer, one red steer one year old, with white spot in forehead.

Crawford County.—A. S. Johnson, clerk. PONY MARE—Taken up by R. J. Peck, in Crawford township, March 23, 1883, one black mare pony, 8 or 9 years old; valued at \$25.

Greenwood County.—J. W. Kenner, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Berry, in Fall River township, February 1, 1883, one black horse, three years old, blaze in forehead, glass in right eye, small white speck in left eye, full long tail; valued at \$40.

### Strays for week ending April 18, '83.

Harper County.—E. A. Rice, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Fred Schwab, in Spring township, April 2, 1883, one horse, 7 years old, 1 white hind foot, indelible brand; valued at \$50.

MARE—By same at same time and place, one mare, 5 years old, brown, indelible brand; valued at \$50.

Sumner County.—S. B. Douglass, clerk. COLT—Taken up by S. J. Cotton, in Ryan township, April 13th, 1883, one bay colt, black mane and tail, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HOG—Taken up by James W. Oliver, in London township, March 17th, 1883, one black sow, white feet; valued at \$22.50.

Gove County.—Adolf Feiler.

Taken up by Adolf Feiler, 6 miles southeast of Buffalo Park, March 24, 1883, one bay pony, branded (S) on left shoulder.

### Red Cedars and Forest Tree SEEDLINGS.

NURSERY-GROWN RED CEDARS (sure to grow), 6 to 9 inch, \$10 per 100; 9 to 12 inch, \$12 per 100; 12 to 16 inch, \$7 per 100; 16 to 20 inch, \$9 per 100. Some, twice transplanted Cedars, 2½ to 3 feet, \$3 per doz. and \$20 per 100. White Ash, Elm, Box Elder, Soft Maple, \$2.50 per 1,000; 2-year Osage hedge plants, \$1 per 1,000. The famous Tulip Tree, Dogwood (white flowering), and Redbud, \$3 per 1,000. Sugar Maple and Sycamore, \$2 per 1,000. Tulip Poplar trees, 3½ to 6 feet, \$5 per 100. White Ash trees, 12 to 20 feet, \$3 per 100. Order at once in order to secure above very low prices. Price lists with planting directions, free. Address: BAILEY & HANFORD, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

### Farm for Sale.

My farm of 160 acres on Plum creek, six miles northeast of Emporia, Kansas, is hereby offered for sale. All enclosed; forty acres in pasture; sixty acres in meadow, and sixty acres in cultivation; mostly bottom; some timber, some clover meadow, and plenty of water in creek and wells; 100½ each trees in bearing; 100 apple trees, three to seven years old; some cherry, plum, blackberry, gooseberry, raspberry, strawberry and grapes. (Open range on two sides, school house in half mile. Fair house, cellar, stables, cribs, sheds, etc. Address, W. T. WALTERS, Emporia, Kansas.

Strawberries—Sixteen choice varieties, such as Charles Downing, Crescent Seedling, Capt. Jack, Cumberland Triumph, etc. Address, S. L. IVES, Mound City, Kan.

A sure cure for epilepsies or fits in 24 hours. Free to cure. Dr. KRUEGER, 244 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

## SHEEP, WOOL-GROWERS AND STOCKMEN! The Gold-Leaf Dip!

Is the best and most reliable yet discovered. All who used it last year speak of it in the highest terms. It can be used with little trouble. Is a cure for SCAB, insects or screw worm, and on healthy sheep it promotes the growth of wool so the increased clip will pay more than double what it will cost to use it. Merchants in nearly all the Western towns keep it and have the circulars, giving price and directions for use. When it cannot be had near home, order from

RIDENOUR, BAKER & CO.,  
Kansas City, Mo., General Distributing Agents.

## HAZELWOOD Poultry and Egg Farm

DAVIS & NYE, - - LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Forty varieties of the leading Land and Water Fowls, including Brahmas, Cochins, French, American, Plymouth Rock, Hamburgs, Polish, Leghorns, Spanish, Dorkings, Langshans, Guineas, Bantams, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Our stock exhibited by Wm Davis at St. Jo. Bismark, Kansas City and the great State Fair at Topeka this fall (October, '82) won over 200 1st and special premiums. Will issue fine catalogue and price-list in January, 1883.

### Florida Homes.

The Florida Agricultural Company, of London, have purchased from the Dirston Land Company 27,000 acres located in Orange county. It will produce oranges, sugar corn, vegetables, etc. The tract will be divided into 20-acre farms and two acres on each farm cleared ready for cultivation; a 4-room dwelling will be erected, and the whole sold for \$500 on easy payments. One hundred of these farms will be ready for occupancy on the first of November.

Parties desiring to purchase can apply to the undersigned. Applications filed in the order received. Agents wanted, Address A. B. LINDERMAN, G. M., Kissimmee City, Florida.

### Russian Mulberry.

I will forward by mail, prepaid, 100 cuttings for \$2.00; 50 cuttings for \$1.00; 25 cuttings for 50 cents. Also, one dozen one-year-old trees for \$1.00.

A. ELLSWORTH,  
Hutchinson, (Reno Co.), Kas.

### THE PROFIT FARM BOILER.

Is Simple, Perfect, Cheap; the Best Feed Cooker; the only Dumping Boiler; empties its Kettle in a minute. Over 5,000 in use. Cook your corn and potatoes, and save one-half the cost of pork. Send for circular.

D. R. SPERRY & CO.,  
BATAVIA, ILL.

### Out of Debt: Happy Homes

Jefferson county, Kansas, don't owe a dollar. Map, statistics, price of land, etc., free. Address Metzger & Insley, Oskaloosa, Kas.

**\$225 CASH** WILL BUY, FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS, AN UPRIGHT PIANO **\$60 FOR A 10-STOP ORGAN** It will pay you to send for our Catalogue. **ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.** Wabash Ave. and Adams St., CHICAGO.

### SAVE MONEY!

Every Farmer should know that 8 cts. per bushel can be saved in raising Corn, 25 cts. in Wheat, and 2 cts. per lb. on Cotton by the use of a **THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW**. Also manufacture the Perfect Pulverizer which contains 72 sharp steel blades, covering 70 feet at each sweep. It arranges the most powerful Pulverizer ever invented. For pamphlet containing illustrations of both machines at work, and full details of names of those who use and recommend them, address THOMAS HARROW CO., Greensburg, Ind.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad is the short and cheap route from and via Kansas City to Olathe, Paola, Fort Scott, Columbus, Short Creek, Pittsburg, Parsons, Cherryvale, Oswego, Fredonia, Neodesha and all points in

### SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

To Rich Hill, Carthage, Neosho, Lamar, Springfield, Joplin, Webb City, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, and all points in

### Southwest Missouri,

To Eureka Springs, Rogers, Fayetteville, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Alma, Little Rock, Hot Springs, and all points in

### NORTHWEST ARKANSAS,

To Vinita, Denison, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, and all points in

### TEXAS and INDIAN TERRITORY.

All passenger Trains on this line run Daily. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad line will be completed and open for business to Memphis, Tenn., about June 1st, 1883.

B. L. WINCHELL, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

General Office Cor. Broadway & 6th, Kansas City, Mo.

## AGITATOR

What Farmers & Threshermen say about the Agitator. Manufactured by J. I. CASE T. M. CO. RACINE, WIS

"Don't Change it." "Perfect as it is." IN GRAIN, FLAX, TIMOTHY, CLOVER, AND PEAS.



PORTABLE (8, 10, 12 and 16 Horse)

TRACTION (8, 10, and 12 Horse)

STRAW-BURNING (Portable only, 8, 10, 12, 16 Horse)

And 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 25 and 30 Horse

SKID ENGINES!

We make the most Practical Straw-Burning Engine in the World.

The Popular Double Pinion 4-Wheel Woodbury Horse-Power Reversible Bull Wheel.

Runs either way, Low or High Speed. The BEST Power made. Ours Exclusively.

Do you live near Timber? If so, buy our PORTABLE SAW MILL

Take it to the timber. SAVE HAULING Logs to the Mill. 5,000 TO 10,000 FEET PER DAY.

ALL MACHINERY WARRANTED.

Write for Catalogue. Costs Nothing

THE DELAWARE CO. CREAMER.

WE HAVE A SPECIAL PRIVATE OFFER to make one man in every town where there is not a creamer of our make, for every Creamer sent into a town causes the sale of more.

As samples of many letters received from those who have recently bought a Creamer, at our special offer, we publish the following:

LONGTON, Kas., Feb. 10, 1883.

Delaware Co. Creamer Co.: Gents: The creamer I have just bought at your special offer has arrived. It is a daisy. It must be seen to be appreciated. It beats all other modes in the world for setting and handling milk. No more cans, and back-aches from lifting. I enclose cash for another. Sold it to the first farmer who saw mine. I want the agency. Yours truly,

R. J. W. STROUD.

WOODSTOCK, ILL., Jan., 1883.

Delaware Co. Creamer Co.: Gents: The creamer I bought of you at your special offer came all right. It is beyond our highest expectations in point of excellence. I would like the agency. Yours, &c.,

F. A. ABBOTT.

Write at once for Special Private Offer.

DELAWARE CO. CREAMER CO.

BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

MOORE'S

HOG CHOLERA

CURE.

Is offered to the public after four years of experimenting, which has proved it the ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY for this terrible disease.

It is a Sure Cure and I guarantee that if faithfully tried according to direction, and it fails to accomplish all I claim for it, I will return the money paid for it.

Send for circulars and testimonials to

Dr. J. B. MOORE, 201 Lake St., CHICAGO.

Where my expenses are paid, I will visit 100 or more hogs, and when I treat them, I will charge \$1 per head for those I cure, and every hog I lose, that I treat, I will forfeit \$2 per head for same.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

CUT THIS OUT

And Return to us, with TEN Cents, and you'll receive by mail, a Golden Box of Goods, that will bring you in more money in One Month than anything else in America. Also, a Certificate. M. Young, 173 Greenwich St., New York



## The Busy Bee.

"Do bees remove eggs from one cell to another?" This question is answered in the London Journal of Horticulture, in this wise:

"Yes, certainly. This I have known and witnessed for fifty years. I have often seen eggs laid by queen bees before being removed from their hives, set in other cells after their removal, and have known such eggs become queens, thus proving that they were not the eggs of fertile workers. Queen excluders, then, so much talked about at present, can not be of much use? No, they are valueless; for if bees determine to breed in any part of a hive queen excluders will not prevent them. Last September a correspondent of a journal wrote that one of his colonies lost its queen when the combs were filled with honey, brood and eggs. He removed the frame of honey and gave them a frame of empty comb in its place. The hive was examined four or five days after, when there were found several queen cells on the empty sheet of comb. As it contained no eggs when placed in the hive, he saw that the bees had taken them from one comb to another. Eight queen cells were erected and filled on the empty sheet. He adds: 'There can be no mistake about this, for I took the empty frame from my honey room where it had been laid six or seven weeks. If more evidence be wanted it may be found in the fact that in many instances—I might venture to say in all instances of breeding in supers—the bees first prepare in the cells for the reception of eggs; and experienced men on examining supers can tell where the eggs will be deposited. Bees are the masters and determine these matters themselves without consulting queen or queen-excluders. It will be well for bee-keepers to remember these facts.'"

People's intentions can only be decided by their conduct.

Rescued from the Jaws of Death.

Verdict of Thousands.

Mr. R. W. TRUDE, of Milton, Penn., writes, Nov. 16, 1882:—

"Enclosed please find postal order for five dollars and twenty-five cents, for a half a dozen bottles of Hunt's Remedy. I keep a grocery store, and can sell more of your medicine than any drug-store, as I recommend it to all afflicted with Kidney disease or Dropsy. I tell them that, if they have life enough to swallow it, it will raise them from the dead for a fact; for it did raise me from that slumbering sleep, and, although this was over three years ago, I have had no Kidney trouble since. Like the woman in Scripture, I had recourse to many physicians, and grew nothing better, but ever worse. But, thanks to Hunt's Remedy, I am raised as one from the dead."

The Most Skeptical Convinced.

THOUSANDS feel a thrill of joy whenever they gaze upon the magical words, "Hunt's Remedy," for it is the best Kidney and Liver medicine ever known, and it recalls to memory the blessings it has proved to them. It is a positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary organs. The proprietors' names should be written in letters of gold, for few men have done so much for their suffering fellow-beings. One trial will convince the most skeptical, causing them to proclaim to all their friends the many virtues of this great medicine. The demand increases as it becomes known, and where it is best known the sales are the largest. As Mrs. Browning says, "Great is he who uses his greatness for all." This is what the proprietors of Hunt's Remedy do. Their great medicine is for all."—CON.

\$85.00  
FOR ONLY  
\$51.00

Freight  
Prepaid



NEW STYLE No. 1215. Height, 72 ins. Depth, 24 ins. Length, 40 ins. Weight, boxed, about 400 lbs.

Address or call upon  
the Manufacturer

**DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**

## BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS ONLY \$51.00

Regular Price \$85.00 Without Stool, Book and Music.

**24 STOPS.** 1 Cello, 8 ft. tone. 2 Melodia, 8 ft. tone. 3 Clarabella, 8 ft. tone. 4 Manual Sub-Bass 16 ft. tone. 5 Bourdon, 8 ft. tone. 6 Saxophone, 8 ft. tone. 7 Viol di Gamba, 8 ft. tone. 8 Diapason, 8 ft. tone. 9 Viola Dolce, 4 ft. tone. 10 Grand Expression, 8 ft. tone. 11 French Horn, 8 ft. tone. 12 Harp Aeolian, 13 Vox Humana, 14 Echo, 8 ft. tone. 15 Dulciana, 8 ft. tone. 16 Clarinet, 8 ft. tone. 17 Vox Celeste, 8 ft. tone. 18 Violina, 4 ft. tone. 19 Vox Jubilante, 8 ft. tone. 20 Piccolo, 4 ft. tone. 21 Coupler Harmonique. 22 Orchestral Forte. 23 Grand Organ Knee Stop. 24 Right Organ Knee Stop.

This Organ is a triumph of the organ-builders' art. IT IS VERY BEAUTIFUL IN APPEARANCE, BEING EXACTLY LIKE CUT. The Case is solid Walnut, profusely ornamented with hand-carving and expensive fancy veneers. The Music Pocket is of the most beautiful design extant. It is deserving of a place in the millionaire's parlor, and would ornament the boudoir of a princess.

### SPECIAL TEN-DAY OFFER.

If you will remit me \$51 and the annexed Coupon within 10 days from the date hereof, I will box and ship you this Organ, with Organ Bench, Book, etc., exactly the same as I sell for \$85. You should order immediately, and in no case later than 10 days. One year's test trial given and a full warranty for six years. Given under my Hand and Seal this



18th day of April, 1883.

**COUPON** On receipt of this Coupon and \$51 in cash by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Prepaid, or by Check on your Bank, if forwarded within 10 days from date hereof, I hereby agree to accept this Coupon for \$87, as part payment on my celebrated 24 Stop \$85 Parlor Organ, with Bench, Book, etc., providing the cash balance of \$51 accompanies this Coupon, and I will send you a receipted bill in full for \$85 and box and ship you the Organ just as it is advertised, fully warranted for six years. Money refunded with interest from date of remittance if not as represented after one year's use. (Signed) DANIEL F. BEATTY.

**\$87.**

**FREIGHT PREPAID.** As a further inducement for you, (provided you order immediately, within the 10 days), I agree to prepay freight on the above organ to your nearest railroad freight station, any point east of the Mississippi River, or that far on any going west of it. This is a rare opportunity to place an instrument as it were at your very door, all freight prepaid at manufacturer's wholesale prices. Order now, nothing saved by correspondence.

**HOW TO ORDER.** Enclosed find \$51.00 for Organ. I have read your statement in this advertisement and I order one on condition that it must prove exactly as represented in this advertisement, or I shall return it at the end of one year's use and demand the return of my money, with interest from the very moment I forwarded it, at six per cent, according to your offer. Be very particular to give Name, Post Office, County, State, Freight Station, and on what Railroad. Be sure to remit by Bank Draft, P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Prepaid, or by Bank Check. You may accept by telegraph on last day and remit by mail on that day, which will secure this special offer. I desire this magnificent instrument introduced without delay, hence this special price, PROVIDING ORDER IS GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

### SEND FOR ESTIMATES

**RAMSEY, MILLET & HUDSON,**

Printers, Engravers, Lithographers, Map-Makers, Binders and Electrotypers.

224 W. 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.



R. T. McCULLEY & BRO., Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. 50 choice yearling Ewes in lamb to Rams valued at \$1,000 Each will be sold at a bargain if taken in the next 30 days; will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Also a fine lot of Light Brahma cockerels of the

Duke of York and Autocrat strain. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

### THE FAIRLAMB SYSTEM

GATHERING CREAM AND MAKING BUTTER DAVIS & FAIRLAMB

Manufacturers of and Dealers in CREAMERY SUPPLIES.

200 Cans sent on trial. 170 Lake St., CHICAGO. Send for Catalogue A.

### WATER!

THE Kalamazoo Tubular Well COMPANY



Manufacture the only successful Deep Well in use. Can be put down in any locality, and to any depth. Never out of repair.

JUST THE THING FOR OPEN OR BORED WELLS. Buy a Pump which will Work Easy, and Throw a Good Stream.

Sole manufacturers of the NEWELL & LUCASSE Patent Non-Packing Valves and Cylinders, For Tubular Wells, Adjustable Stroke Pumps, and dealers in Well-Drivers' Supplies and Tools. For circulars and prices, address

KALAMAZOO TUBULAR WELL CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Spalding's Commercial College LARGEST AND CHEAPEST-BEST KANSAS CITY, MO. J. F. SPALDING, AM. PRES.

**CUT THIS OUT**

And Return to us, with TEN Cents, and you'll receive money in One Month than anything else in America. Absolute Certainty. M. Young, 173 Greenwich St., New York.

Peter Henderson & Co's

SPECIAL OFFER OF

## ROOT CROP SEEDS

### MANGEL WURZEL AND SUGAR BEETS.

	Per lb.	Per 5 lbs.	Per 10 lbs.
Henderson's Large Red Mangel.....	60c.	\$2.50	\$4.50
Norblon Giant Long Red Mangel.....	60c.	2.50	4.50
Golden Yellow Tankard Mangel (See cut).....	60c.	2.50	4.50
Yellow Ovoid Mangel.....	60c.	2.50	4.50
Red Ovoid Mangel.....	60c.	2.50	4.50
Henderson's Yellow Globe Mangel.....	60c.	2.50	4.50
Lane's Imperial Sugar Beet.....	50c.	2.00	3.75
White Sugar Beet.....	40c.	1.75	3.00



### CARROT.

	Per lb.	Per 5 lbs.	Per 10 lbs.
Danvers. (See cut).....	75c.	\$3.00	\$5.50
Improved Long Orange.....	75c.	3.00	5.50
Large White Belgian.....	60c.	2.50	4.50
Yellow Belgian.....	60c.	2.50	4.50



### TURNIP.

	Per lb.	Per 5 lbs.	Per 10 lbs.
Improved American Ruta Baga. (See cut).....	50c.	2.00	3.75
Red Top Strap Leaved.....	50c.	2.00	3.75
Yellow Aberdeen.....	50c.	2.00	3.75
Yellow Globe.....	50c.	2.00	3.75
Yellow Stone.....	50c.	2.00	3.75



At above low rates, purchaser pays Express charges. We will, however, send by mail, if postage is added at the rate of 16 cents per pound.

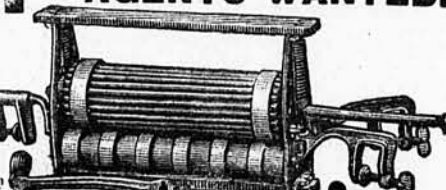
PETER HENDERSON'S Essay on "ROOT CROPS FOR FARM STOCK," which contains instructions for culture and winter preservation, sent free to all purchasers from this advertisement. To others, mailed on receipt of 15 cents.

Our Catalogue of Seeds and Plants for 1883 free to all.

**PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.**

## THE KEYSTONE WASHER. OVER 300,000 IN ACTUAL USE And all giving perfect satisfaction. AGENTS WANTED.

Will wash Cleaner, Easier, and with Less Injury to Clothes than any other in the World. We challenge any manufacturer to produce a better Washer. Every Machine Warranted FIVE Years, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. The only Washer that can be clamped to any sized tub like a Wringer. Made of malleable iron, galvanized, and will outlast any two wooden machines. Agents wanted. Exclusive Territory. Our agents all over the country are making from \$75 to \$200 per month. Retail price, \$7. Sample to agents, \$3. Also our celebrated



**KEYSTONE WRINGERS AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.** Circulars Free. Refer to editor of this paper. Address F. F. ADAMS & CO., Erie, Pa.



## Swine Cough.

The following is extracted from an address delivered by D. L. Thomas, before the Swine Breeders' Convention at Indianapolis last fall:

This is the most common ailment among swine, and the least understood by hog producers. Farmers and practical breeders are prone to class all swine diseases under the general term, cholera. When some of them hear their pigs coughing they say it is a sure forerunner of cholera. Cough is not a symptom of the so-called cholera. Sometimes it appears in connection with it, but is only incidental. A second class say it is caused by hogs lying in dust, about barns and sheds—that they inhale dust. This may be the case to some extent. Occasionally it may cause coughing. A third class say cough is caused by lung-worms. This may be true in a few cases only. I once had a fine litter of pigs that commenced coughing and the coughing grew worse. I did not understand it. I happened to notice an article in a newspaper from a western farmer, who said that the cough is caused by lung-worms, and that turpentine would expel the worms. I accepted the theory, and proceeded to give them turpentine in slop as directed. Several days' treatment did no good. I put the one that coughed the worst in a pen, and increased the dose in milk for several days and the pig died. That is, the cough and my treatment killed it. The remedy was worse than the disease. A post mortem examination revealed the entire absence of lung-worms. The internal organs were too much inflamed and saturated with medicine to discover the trouble. This led me to enter upon a close investigation of the whole matter, to learn, if possible, the nature and remedy; and too, with the most gratifying results. In December, 1881, I examined the lungs and bronchial tubes of a pig that was slaughtered. It had coughed for three or four months at intervals, sometimes whooping. Otherwise the pig seemed all right and a nice coat of hair. The lungs and tubes seemed perfectly healthy, not even the appearance of inflammation. But in a few places in the tubes were small collections of mucus, resembling the nasal discharge when a person has been working about a threshing machine. This was the only thing unusual. Another shoot was slaughtered that had been coughing some for ten days. (These pigs had not slept in dust.) The lungs and pipes appeared to be in excellent condition—not even a sign of mucus secretion. But the nasal lining was inflamed. Evidently these cases failed to confirm either of the three prevailing theories, but rather proved them to be incorrect. From these circumstances, and careful study of the subject, I was fully convinced that, in a vast majority of cases, cough is the result of a cold. Why can't a hog catch cold as easily as a human? Their vital organs are quite similar; likewise the system of circulation. Hence, both are subject to the same influences which produce similar results. Why did we not think of this long ago? When we hear people coughing, we conclude at once they have contracted cold. When we hear brutes coughing, we are puzzled to understand it. Allow me to mention some of the principal causes of swine cough, viz.: 1. Sudden changes in the atmosphere, chilly winds and cold rains are prolific causes. Improved hogs have finer suits of hair than formerly, hence less protection. 2. Change in sleeping places is another frequent cause. Hogs may contract cold by being changed from very poor to extra good beds. During the war, soldiers used to camping out, returned on furloughs and were put in warm feather beds, and contracted the

worst colds they had during the term of service. If swine sleep too warm, coughing is sure to follow. The extreme heat of mid-summer often gives pigs severe colds, and hogs do not have the ranges they formerly had. Breeders and shippers are not unfrequently called upon by customers to explain why their pigs have a cough. Perhaps the former can truthfully say, there was no cough when the pig was shipped. Why, then the cough? The pig had several chances to contract cold. The shipper put it in a box and hauled it in an open wagon to the express office; then it was put on the sidewalk till train time, then hauled to the depot and exposed awhile; and at the other end of the line it gets similar treatment—is hauled home by the buyer in open vehicle and put in new bed. Now if the weather was chilly or cold the pig could not help contracting cold. It was exposed, and had no chance to stir about and exercise. Think of the result if a man were put through such an ordeal with no overcoat or extra wraps. A horse blanket placed over the pig's crate makes a wonderful change. From severe exposure a pig may contract a violent cold, and the lining of the bronchial tubes and lungs become inflamed. Death may result in a few hours. That is pleuro-pneumonia. Having discovered the cause and nature of swine cough, it remains now for me to give a cure. In all ordinary cases the cough will disappear without treatment. Nature throws off the disease. In more obstinate cases hog powders often have proven efficacious in my treatment, and also that of other breeders who have tried them upon my recommendation. So I do not come before this Association with a theory or medicine once tried—do not jump at a conclusion. But I come with a remedy sufficiently tested, I think, to warrant me in recommending it to all hog raisers. From studying the uses of medicines and their effects, I evolved this formula and demonstrated its utility by experimenting with it. This is the formula: Pulv. Licorice, 1 lb; Elecampane, 1 lb; Black Antimony, 1 lb; Sulphur, 1 lb; Pulv. Resin, 1 lb; Asafoetida, 1 lb. For one pig one teaspoonful in slop twice a day. Pine tar in trough is also a valuable addition. After killing the fine pig mentioned above, by doctoring it for lung-worm, I tried this remedy on the remainder of the litter, and cured their cough in one week. And in no case where I have used it has it made a failure.

## Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick.

For sale by all druggists.

**CARDS**  
NEW CARDS FOR 1893  
On 50 ENAMEL CHROMO Cards, no 3 alike, just out, 10 cts. 20 GILT BEVEL-EDGE, and 4 turned corners and plain, 15c. 15 FRANK PICTURES, imp'd, new colored hand designs, 20c. 12 SWISS FLORALS, same covered by hand and flowers, 25c. Send 25c. for new Album of Samples for Agents. Reduced Price Lists &c. 200 NEW DESIGNS added this season. Orders promptly filled. **BLANK CARDS** at wholesale. STEVENS BROS. & CO. Northford, Conn.

## BLUE VALLEY HERD.

MANHATTAN, : : KANSAS,

Offers for sale at fair and reasonable prices some very fine Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle—recorded animals—Cows, Heifers and Bulls.

Also High Grade Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and one and two-year-old steers, and a few good horses mares and mules.

The proprietor has been eight years in the business, and is prepared to show the public some good stock. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM,  
Manhattan, Kansas.

THE LINWOOD HERD  
SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R'y, 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of Imported VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland. Also, GOLDEN DROPS, LADY ELIZABETHS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, ROSE OF SHARONS, YOUNG MARYS, ETC., ETC.  
Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank and 10025 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 39130 head the herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, Farm joins station. Lawrence, Kas.

PAWNEE VALLEY  
STOCK BREEDER'S  
Association.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Kansas. Capital Stock, \$100,000.

We have constantly on hand, and for sale, Thoroughbred and Imported

STALLIONS, JACKS, JENNETTS, MULES, SHORT-HORN CATTLE

sucking and yearling colts. We have the mammoth Jacks "TIGER" and "JOHN S." bought in Kentucky, also

"TRAVEISO," a fine Jack imported from Spain.

We are now through with, and will sell "TOM O'LINCOLN," an imported English Draft Stallion price \$1,000. The best bargain in the state.

Correspondence, or inspection of our stock, invited.

F. E. SAGE, Pres.,  
LARNED, KAS.

## FLAX! FLAX!

\$48,000,000 Annually Wasted by Flax-Growers.

Save it by Sowing

## DUTCH &amp; RUSSIAN SEED

This will Double the Seed Crop; the seed yielding ONE-THIRD MORE OIL than the common. This makes a fiber fit for the finest manufactures. Will quadruple the income per acre; 300 to 500 per cent. profit on the cost of the better seed. We import this seed in sealed bags. Send for our book on FLAX CULTURE FOR SEED and FIBER; only 10 Cents. Price List and Annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue Free.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen,  
Chicago, Ill., Rochester, N. Y.



## THE CHAMPION ROAD MACHINE.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS CHEAPEST

WHERE MUCH WORK IS TO BE DONE  
Address for circular G. W. TAFT,  
Abington, Conn.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST.  
FLORIDA.

Should you contemplate a trip to Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Florida, or in fact, any point in the South or Southeast, it will be to your interest to examine the advantages over all other lines offered by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R'y—"Iron Mountain Route" in the way of Fast Time, Elegant Equipments, etc.

At present a Daily Train is run from St. Louis Grand Union Depot, attached to which will be found an elegant Pullman Palace Sleeping Car, which runs through to Nashville, Tenn., where direct connections are made with Express Trains of connecting Lines, for points mentioned above. This Train connects at Nashville with the Jacksonville Express, having a Pullman Palace Sleeping Car of the very finest make attached, which runs through to Jacksonville, Florida, without change.

For further information address  
C. B. KINNAN, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent. F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.



**CIDER**  
PRESSES & ELEVATORS,  
BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.  
or 219 Fulton St., New York.



**THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER**  
A SURE CURE FOR  
Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,  
Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-  
work or excess of any kind,  
—AND FOR—

## Female Weaknesses.

—IT PREVENTS—

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,  
And is a Specific for Obstinate

## CONSTIPATION.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

## KANSAS

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA  
and SANTA FE R.R. CO.  
have now for sale

## TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and  
Grazing Lands, spe-  
cially adapted to  
Wheat Growing,  
Stock Raising,  
and Dairying,  
located in the Cot-  
tonwood  
Valley and  
also  
in  
on the 88th  
parallel, the  
favored  
latitude of  
the world, free  
from extremes  
of heat and cold;  
short winters, pure  
water, rich soil; in

## SOUTHWEST KANSAS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS  
A. S. JOHNSON,  
Land Commissioner A.T. & S.F. R.R. Co.  
Topeka, Kansas.

## LANDS

## APPARATUS &amp; SUPPLIES

FOR  
CHEESE FACTORIES!

CREAMERIES  
AND DAIRIES.  
Manufacturing OUTFITS a Specialty.  
Send for Illustrated Circular of Improved Apparatus for making CHEESE AND BUTTER.

## JOHN S. CARTER

Kills Lice,  
Ticks and all  
Parasites that  
infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to  
Tobacco, Sul-  
phur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching  
and greatly improves the qual-  
ity of the wool. From one to  
two gallons of the Dip prop-  
erly diluted with water will be  
sufficient to dip one hun-  
dred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and  
sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the  
improved health of their flocks.

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full di-  
rections for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-  
owners who have used large quantities of the Dip, and  
recount its most effective and reliable exterminator of  
scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. MALLINGBROOK & CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.



## About Handling Bees.

The Indiana Farmer says that the great dread of being stung deters many a one from the pleasure and profit of bee-keeping, and while it is impossible to avert all stings, the danger from this source is very much magnified. Bees seldom sting except in defense of their rights and homes. They are not unlike the human race; at times they misconstrue intentions, yet their attacks are always traceable to a presumable cause, at least. The first object then is to study their nature. With this knowledge they may be handled with comparatively little danger of being stung. A bee filled with honey will seldom sting without great aggravation. Beginners should protect their faces until they acquire confidence in themselves. This is easily done by a light bobinet veil, made to pull down over the face and tucked in under the clothes around the neck. Gentleness and firmness are necessary qualities in the handling of bees. Sudden jars and quick active motions should be avoided as much as possible. During a good honey flow there is little if any danger of being stung, with anything like fair treatment for the bees. With little honey coming in, they are much more liable to resist interference. By the judicious use of smoke they may be controlled with but little trouble, and while it is not necessary to resort to this under all circumstances, it is best to have the smoker ready so that it can be used if the occasion requires it. The construction of hives, too, has much to do with the handling of bees. The frames should hang so that they may be taken out without first having to pry them loose, for there is nothing that will arouse their anger sooner, than the sudden snapping and breaking loose of a frame. Where the frames must be pried loose, one should be provided with a strong-bladed knife, or small screw driver; pry the frames loose, one at a time very gently, loosening all of them before removing any. In fact anything about a hive, that must be pried loose should be manipulated carefully.

It is the instinct of bees to fill themselves with honey when disturbed. Smoke seems to do this more effectually, with less danger of angering them, than anything else. But smoke has no effect on the bees only as it causes them to fill with honey. This is the object of its use and it is beneficial in no other manner, unless it be simply to drive them out of the way. They seem to fear the smoke and offer less resistance to it, although if given too much it may make them very angry. Preparatory to opening a hive, smoke should be blown into the entrance, not too much at once; better two light applications, at short intervals.

After the bees have had time to fill themselves, remove the cover, raise gently one corner of the cloth over the frames, or whatever they may be covered with. If they still show resistance give a little smoke at this place, and with very few exceptions they will submit to anything in reason; but bear in mind, the mashing of a bee, the dropping of a comb, or accidents of like kind may cause them to strike for liberty or death.

## Lime for Hen-Houses.

Through the summer months the hen-houses should have a thorough cleaning out once or twice. Before cold weather sets in, if there are any doubts as to the cleanliness of the house, it should be gone over and done. In the first place remove all the droppings from the house and sweep the floor clean. Then sprinkle air-slacked lime and ashes thickly thereon. Wash all the perches (after all patches of manure have been scraped off)

with boiling lime whitewash, put on with an old brush, and carefully worked and rubbed into the cracks, being careful to cover every part of the roost thoroughly. Lime is the greatest cleanser and purifier known. Any one at all acquainted with insects would not for a moment think of smoking them out with brimstone. A thorough cleaning twice each year must be gone through with. After the floor is cleaned, the siding, nest-boxes, perches and every appurtenance belonging to the inner building must be thoroughly whitewashed before a riddance of the pests can be effected. They dread whitewash, and delight and revel in filth. Use strong unleached ashes, if they can be had, and keep the floor dry and covered with them. If not employ quick-lime. If the droppings are dried up immediately, their living is gone.—Exchange.

A fine line of Gents' calf boots, Ladies' \$1.00 Newport ties, Boys' lace and button shoes. SKINNER & SON, 212 Kansas avenue, Topeka. Orders by mail solicited.

## Twenty-four Stop Organ for \$51.

The offer made in this week's issue by Mayor Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, of a 24-stop organ for \$51, delivered at your very door, is one that lasts but ten days from the date of this week's issue, and our readers should take advantage of it at once. The well-won reputation of this house assures buyers that they will get what he advertises; and the price, with all freight prepaid, should give him, as it will, thousands of additional satisfied customers. We are informed by good authority that Mr. Beatty is manufacturing and shipping sixty-nine organs daily, and is running his factory nights in order to fill orders promptly.

WANTED—A good shearer; one who can shear wrinkly Merino sheep. To such a man an opportunity is offered. For particulars address WILLIAM BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kansas.

## For Sale.

"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

800 high-grade Merino yearling wethers for sale; cheap; in good flesh and perfectly healthy. Address Geo. M. Truesdale, Junction City, Kansas.

JERSEY BULL for sale. A. J. C. C. H. R. For pedigree and price, address WM. H. FRY, Larned, Kas.  
A JERSEY BULL—two years old—for sale. Price \$50. J. WILLITS, Topeka, Kansas.

## Cistern Building.

HENRY PALMER, 236 Lawrence street, Topeka. Is an experienced CISTERN BUILDER. Warrants his work. Fills orders anywhere. Terms reasonable.

## For Sale.

A two-run mill on Solomon River, four miles east of Lenora; twenty-one foot head; best water-power in Western Kansas. Also 80 acres of land; some timber. Will sell at a bargain, or trade for stock—cattle or sheep, or a stock of store goods. Reason for selling, weak lungs. G. A. LATHROP, Lenora, Norton Co., Kas.

## FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS CHEAP.

SOFT MAPLE—beautiful one-year-old seedlings—lots of 5,000 for \$10; 10,000 for \$19; 50,000 for \$75. Sugar maple—lots of 5,000, \$9; 10,000 for \$15. Sycamore, 10 to 15 inch, 5,000, for \$9; 10,000 for \$15. White Ash, 10 to 15 inch, 5,000 for \$10; 10,000 for \$19. Order quick for above starvation prices.

Address BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda, (Jackson Co.), Ill.

## The Union Package Dyes

Have stood the test of twenty years' trial and have not been found wanting in quantity, quality, brilliancy or durability. Are more popular than ever. For Silk, Wool or Cotton. Take no other. All Drugists. Price 10 and 15 cents. UNION PACKAGE DYE CO.

## Look Here!! \$1,000 for a Strawberry

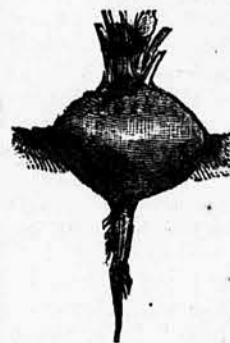
That will excel the "Old Iron-Clad." It is a prodigious yielder; five days earlier than Wilson; never affected by drouth or rust; has immense feeding roots. It requires no mucking. Has shipped 300 miles in good order and sold higher than Wilson's. It is the acme of perfection. We have tested it three years and know what we are talking about. Send for full description and prices. Address BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda (Jackson Co.), Ill.

**WONDERFUL INSTRUMENTS**

AGENTS LOOK MR. TAMMANY ORGANETTE WANTED

Send for Circulars, Catalogues of Music, &c. McTammany Organette Co., Worcester, Mass.

# TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN'S AGRICULTURAL HOUSE, KANSAS CITY MO.



## Specialties in Seed Department. OUR UNRIVALLED GARDEN SEEDS.

Will deliver FREE by mail or express at Catalogue prices.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD ONION SEED—1 to 5 lbs., \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.25 per lb. Genuine Wethersfield-grown. Fresh seed—best in the market.

Just received, a Large Shipment of

## ALFALFA CLOVER.

One to 5 bushels, \$10 per bushel; 5 bushels and over, \$9.50 per bushel—(sacks included). Cheaper at \$50 per bushel than common Red Clover at \$9 per bushel, as it will yield two to three times more hay to the acre; is perpetual; does not have to be renewed every few years, as Red Clover; will grow anywhere. Is the clover above all others. CAN BE SOWN UNTIL AUGUST FIRST.

## KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Extra Clean,

1 to 10 bushels, \$1.50 per bushel; 10 bushels and over, \$1.35 per bushel—(sacks included).

Large stocks of ORCHARD GRASS, RED TOP, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, RED CLOVER, MAM. MOTH CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, RUSSIAN WHITE OATS, SEED IRISH POTATOES, SEED SWEET POTATOES, &c., &c.

ORDER AT ONCE.

Address

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Missouri.

## EIGHTH ANNUAL SALE

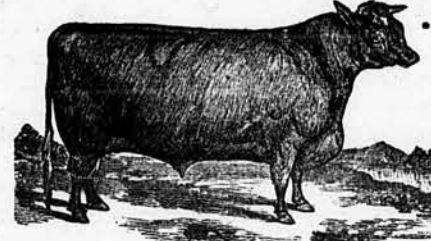
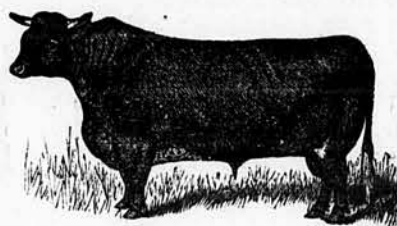
OF THE

Jackson County, Mo., Short-Horn Breeders,

AT

Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo.,

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 23, 24 and 25,



At which time they will sell

## 175 Head of SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

About one-half of the number will be young bulls, of suitable age for immediate use. The cows and heifers that are old enough will either have calves at their side or be in calf to good bulls. This will be the best opportunity that will be offered this season to secure good Short-horns, both for the ranch and professional breeder. Catalogues ready May 1. For further particulars address either of the committee.

Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

W. A. CUNNINGHAM, Independence, Mo.  
A. J. POWELL, Independence, Mo.  
L. BENNETT, Lee's Summit, Mo.

## HOLSTEINS! SHEEP SCAB CURED

350 PURE BRED

## ANIMALS!

The Largest and Choicest Importations ever brought to this country. Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person, and all from the deepest milking families. It will pay every buyer to see this herd before purchasing. Also a SUPERIOR STOCK of

CLYDESDALE AND HAMBLETONIAN HORSES

Personal inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. Mention this paper.

SMITHS & POWELL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

## CALVES

and COWS prevented sucking each other; also Self-sucking, by Rice's Patent Mal. Iron Weaner. Used by all Stock raisers. Prices by mail, postpaid—For Calves till 1 year old, 55c; till 2 years old, 80c; older, \$1.12. Circulars free. Agents wanted. H. C. RICE, Easthampton, Mass.

## LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID, THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

Used COLD at all seasons of the year. Ticks, Red Lice, Borers and Tapeworms destroyed. Sore Eyes and Fly-blows cured. No CARBOLIC; non-poisonous; harmless when used either externally or internally; improves quality and quantity of wool more than cost of two dippings every year. Send for price list, testimonials and directions.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

## BETTER COFFEE

At One-Third Cost of any other process. Perfection Coffee Pot, indispensable to every family. Agents Wanted, Enormous profits, choice territory free, no boxing or freight charges. One agent made \$175 the first week, another \$40, etc. Write at once.

L. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O., Kansas City, Mo.

WM. DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kansas, grower of choice new varieties of POTATOES. Send for price list.